# Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 21. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1895. No. 127

A Comedy in Four Acts.

Scene—The store of Challoner & Mitchell.
Time—Every day.
Tableaux—Grand Exhibit of Beautiful and Serviceable Silverware, Jewelry, Sterling Silverware, Novelties, etc.
Act 1—Moderate Prices.
Act 2—The People See.
Act 3—The People are Delighted.
Act 4—The People Buy.

Challoner & Mitchell, 47 Government St., Opposite Bank of B. C.

DUCK SUITS

Received at

THE WESTSIDE.

A Full Assortment.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

Cash! Cash!! Cash!!!

WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR MONEY.

This is a sample. We want your Dollars. If you want Cheap Goods come and see us.....

| | |
|---|---|
| Olympic Flour, per sack | $1.00 |
| China Granulated Sugar, 22 lbs | 1.00 |
| California Butter, per roll | 30 |
| Chicago Ham, per lb | 14 |
| Chicago Bacon, per lb | 14 |
| M. M. Tea, 5 pound box | 1.40 |

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

Falconer's Pickles, Jams and Condiments

ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE. Be sure that you get Falconer's. Refuse substitutes. Beware of imitations. FALCONER'S ARE THE BEST.

BUTTER

Being one of the most necessary articles that requires to be good beyond question, we have secured the control of the leading local makers who use "CREAM SEPARATORS" combined with a thorough knowledge of butter making.

Creamery

Our first shipment for the season of Choice Creamery in small tubs for family use we daily expect, which we intend to sell cheap to meet the times.

Customers placing their orders now will receive first attention.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

We Have Told You

The same thing many a time, but it's worth repeating.

We carry a large, select stock of Fashionable Woollens, we employ a staff of competent workmen and —well, our reputation is worthy of mention, and now that we think of it, we'll ask you to inquire as to our reputation when you are in need of clothing.

A. GREGG & SON,

62 YATES ST. TAILORS.

Summer Suits to Order for $16

At R. J. MATTHEWS', Merchant Tailor, 101 Douglas St

First-class fit and workmanship guaranteed. Suits made and trimmed from $10. Good Pants to order from $3.50. Call and examine these goods before buying elsewhere.

101 DOUGLAS ST.


## A RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES

### The Japanese Are Bombarding Kee Lung—Trouble With Chinese in Formosa.

### The Envoy Attacked at Moosh—British Vice-Consul Killed at Jeddah.

London, May 31.—A dispatch to the Times from Hong Kong confirms the news contained in the Associated Press dispatch of last night from Hong Kong, announcing that hostilities between the Japanese and the Chinese republicans on the Island of Formosa have commenced. According to the Times dispatch the Japanese forces were landed at Kee Lung, in the extreme north of the Island of Formosa yesterday, and fighting between them and the Chinese has commenced. The dispatch to the Associated Press from Hong Kong announced that private advices received there were to the effect that the Japanese were bombarding Kee Lung.

Mr. W. E. Curtis, assistant secretary of the United States treasury department, who reached London yesterday in order to arrange for the completion of the bond contract, called to-day at the banks of the Rothschilds and J. S. Morgan & Co., in order to fix the date for closing the contract. No further steps will be taken until the arrival of the bonds, which are on their way here in charge of Mr. Logan Carlisle, chief clerk of the treasury department.

Constantinople, May 31.—Advices received here from Moosh state that the residence occupied by the French, British and Russian envoys there has been forcibly entered by Turkish gendarmes who attempted to arrest a servant of the envoys. They used abusive language and were expelled with difficulty. This news coupled to the news from Jeddah that the British consul and vice-consul, the Russian acting consul and the French consul were attacked and shot at outside of the town has caused considerable excitement in diplomatic circles. The British vice-consul, as already cabled, was killed, and the British consul slightly wounded. The shooting is attributed to Bedouins.

There is rejoicing at the headquarters of the bimetallists over the news cabled that the Democrats of Texas and Kansas failed to endorse the propositions for free coinage of silver. English bimetallists are opposed to the United States acting in advance of an international agreement upon the subject and endorse President Cleveland's position. The bimetallic league is preparing an answer to the position taken up by the chancellor of the exchequer in his reply to the address of the gold standard protection league. The chancellor, as already cabled, stated that he concurred entirely in the opinion that the experience of well nigh a century has proved that the present system of currency is suited to the wants of this great commercial country and that to depart therefrom would be disastrous to the trade and credit of the United Kingdom.

A dispatch received at Madrid from Havana says Col. Seamora, at the head of a detachment of 300 troops, found a number of insurgents occupying positions between Piazuela and Riacon de Calvente. An engagement followed and the troops captured the insurgents' positions; the latter leaving four dead on the field and carrying away the wounded. The regiment of Isabella, the Catholic, came across 850 insurgents between Bayamo and Manzanillo. After an engagement which lasted an hour, the insurgents were routed, leaving 15 dead and 8 wounded on the field, and they carried away with them a number of wounded insurgents.

A dispatch from Jeddah says the following particulars have been obtained of the assassination of the British vice-consul here and the wounding of the other foreign consular officials yesterday: Mr. W. S. Richardson, British consul, and M. Dorville, secretary of the French consulate, were taking a walk together near this town when apparently without any provocation they were assailed by eight Bedouin Arabs. The British vice-consul was so badly wounded that he expired ten minutes after. Mr. Richardson was also badly wounded. Mr. Brandt had his jaw broken and his nose shot away. Dorville alone escaped serious injury. The recovery of Messrs. Richardson and Brandt is doubtful. Fifteen arrests were made and great excitement prevails, intensified by the fact that several British warships are expected shortly to inquire into the outrage and insist on the punishment of the offenders.

A dispatch from Constantinople says three British warships have been ordered to Jeddah with instructions to protect the lives of foreigners and investigate into the killing of the British vice-consul and the wounding of the other consular officers.

Later reports from the physicians in attendance on the wounded officers show that Dorville is more seriously wounded than was expected and it is feared he will die.


"Absolutely Correct"

Describes the condition of every prescription prepared at our store. The purest materials dispensed with the highest professional skill.

JOHN COCHRANE, Prescription Druggist, N.W. Cor. Yates and Douglas streets. Gold medallist Ontario College Pharmacy.


### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE M. K. SYSTEM—What is it? m18-tf

COMPLETELY FURNISHED FLAT to let. 63 Superior street. Apply 129 1-2 Fort street. may31-tf

HELP WANTED—Two good coat makers; one first class machinist, also a learner; constant employment. Apply Thomas & Grant, 61 Broad street. m31-1t

THERE WILL BE A SOCIAL DANCE at Winn's Hall Saturday night. Corner of Government and Yates streets. m31-2t

FOR SALE—At Spratt's Wharf, a lot of Fort Rupert shells for decorating graves or flower beds. m31-3t

THE M. K. SISTEM of Creulating Literalst, at C. Braund & Co.'s, 62 Government street begins to-morrow (Saturday). June m31-1t

## Victoria & Sidney R'y

### TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.

| Station. | Train No | | Mon Tues Wed Thur Fri | Saturday. | Sunday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria.....Lv | 1 | a.m. | 7:00 | 7:00 | 9:00 |
| | 3 | p.m. | 4:00 | 2:00 | 2:00 |
| Royal Oak..... | 1 | a.m. | 7:14 | 7:14 | 9:14 |
| | 3 | p.m. | 7:14 | 2:14 | 2:14 |
| Elk Lake..... | 1 | a.m. | 7:23 | 7:23 | 9:23 |
| | 3 | p.m | 7:23 | 2:23 | 2:23 |
| Saanichton..... | 1 | a.m. | 7:35 | 7:35 | 9:35 |
| | 3 | p.m. | 7:35 | 2:35 | 2:35 |
| Sidney.....Ar | 1 | a.m. | 7:48 | 7:48 | 9:48 |
| | 3 | p.m. | 7:48 | 2:48 | 2:48 |

GOING SOUTH.

| Station. | Train No | | Mon Tues Wed Thur Fri | Saturday. | Sunday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sidney.....Lv | 2 | a.m | 8:15 | 8:15 | 10:15 |
| | 4 | p.m | 5:15 | 5:15 | 5:00 |
| Saanichton..... | 2 | a.m | 8:28 | 8:28 | 10:28 |
| | 4 | p.m | 5:28 | 5:28 | 5:13 |
| Elk Lake..... | 2 | a.m | 8:40 | 8:40 | 10:40 |
| | 4 | p.m | 5:40 | 5:40 | 5:25 |
| Royal Oak..... | 2 | a.m | 8:54 | 8:54 | 10:54 |
| | 4 | p.m | 5:54 | 5:54 | 5:40 |
| Victoria.....Ar | 2 | a.m | 9:08 | 9:08 | 11:08 |
| | 4 | p.m | 6:08 | 6:08 | 5:55 |

Satisfactory arrangements will be made with parties desiring to charter trains, special cars or steamer for picnics or other excursions.

Close connection made at Sidney with the Steamer "Mary Hare" for Salt Spring and other Island ports.

T. W. PATERSON, General Manager.

—THE STEAMER—

"MARY HARE,"

Running in connection with the Victoria & Sidney Railway, will sail as follows:

MONDAYS—Leave Sidney at 8 a.m. for Cowichan Wharf, Burgoyne Bay and Vesuvius, returning to Sidney for 5 p.m. train for Victoria.

TUESDAYS—Leaves Sidney at 4 a.m. for Nanaimo, calling at Fulford, Ganges Harbor and all other way ports, returning to Ganges Harbor.

WEDNESDAYS—Leaves Ganges Harbor at 6 a.m. for Fulford and Sidney, connecting with morning train for Victoria, thence to Cowichan Wharf and Vesuvius Bay, thence to Sidney and return to Ganges Harbor.

THURSDAYS—Leaves Ganges Harbor at 7 a.m. for Sidney, calling at Mayne, Saturna, Pender and Moresby Islands and all other way ports.

FRIDAYS—Leaves Sidney at 5 a.m. for Moresby, Pender, Saturna and Mayne Islands and Ganges Harbor.

SATURDAYS—Leaves Ganges Harbor at 6 a.m. for Sidney and way ports.

For rates and fares and other information apply to M. Hare, Manager, on board the steamer, or to Victoria & Sidney Railway Company's Agents. m31

### DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

#### Cartwright's Revenue Tariff Motion Defeated by 46 Majority.

Ottawa, May 31.—The charge against Farrow, acting accountant of the department of customs, of retaining in his possession funds which should have gone to the credit of the receiver-general, is of the same nature as that preferred against Watters, who is now serving a term in prison. The amount involved is $400. The case is in the hands of the department of justice.

In answer to a question by Senator McInnes, the premier said it was the intention of the government to do away with the extra allowance to letter carriers and postoffice clerks at Victoria and to pay them a salary commensurate with their duties. He also stated that the government had not received any application from the British Columbia militia asking for a suitable rifle range.

After 14 days' discussion the division on the Cartwright amendment in favor of a tariff for revenue was defeated by 117 to 71.

The divorce committee had under their consideration to-day the application of W. W. Collon. The evidence as to his relations with his wife before and after marriage was of a disgusting character and the likelihood is that the divorce will be refused. The defendant has not yet been examined.

### CHESS BY TELEGRAPH.

#### The Franklin Club of Philadelphia Defeats the Manhattans.

New York, May 31.—The chess match played yesterday by telegraph between the Manhattan chess club of this city and the Franklin chess club, Philadelphia, ended at 11 p.m. in a victory for the Franklin players by seven and one half to six and one half games. When the play was stopped referee W. Steinitz had to adjudicate upon eight games which were left unfinished.


—Something that gives tone to the system in the most natural way possible. Adams' Tutti Frutti. Refuse imitations.


## THE COLIMA CATASTROPHE

### Additional Details of the Disaster—Mate Hansen Makes a Brief Statement.

### Total Number Drowned Known to be 187—Only 26 Were Saved.

San Francisco, May 30.—The latest intelligence regarding the Colima disaster received here was a cipher message to a local shipping firm, containing the statement of Third Officer Hansen, who was in charge of the boat picked up. Hansen stated that about 11:15 Monday night, as the Colima was about fifty miles from Manzanillo and between that port and Punta San Telmo, an accident occurred to her machinery. Hansen had not time to investigate the trouble, but believed a boiler had burst. The Colima was put about, but began to sink rapidly. A scene of confusion and wild disorder followed. One boat was lowered and five others swung out, but so far as Hansen knows, the boat he commanded was the only one that got clear of the sinking ship. She quickly foundered, and, to avoid suction, Hansen's boat quickly pulled clear, and, the night being dark, it was impossible to tell whether the other boats pulled away from the wreck or not. If these boats once got clear away, the calmness of the sea and the low, sandy beach twenty miles distant should enable them to effect a safe landing in a few hours. As the passengers were all asleep, however, Hansen fears that few escaped from the rapidly filling steamer. One hundred and sixty passengers and crew are still unaccounted for.

City of Mexico, May 30.—It is now 7 p.m. and not a single press dispatch has been received over the government wires from Manzanillo. The single wire circuit between Manzanillo and Mexico City has been kept at a glowing heat all day with official telegrams addressed to and sent by the secretary of war, Don Hinojaza, though a few have been received by Major R. B. Gorsuch, the Mexican representative of the Pacific Mail in this capital. The gist of the dispatches received up to this time is as follows: "At about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, in lat. 18.38 north and long. 104.14 west, the Colima struck a powerful scecing wind, was driven on a coral reef and sank with a large hole stove in her side near the bow. Captain J. F. Taylor, after displaying masterly skill in the management of his ship, was killed by a falling mast. The first pilot and first engineer were also killed and soon after the boat struck she went down in 430 fathoms of water. Nearly 24 hours later the coast line steamer San Juan passed along and picked up sixteen survivors and carried them into port. Five others swam ashore and five more, three cabin and two saloon passengers, were subsequently rescued by the government boat sent out by the Pacific Mail company's agent at Manzanillo. One hundred and eight passengers are known to be drowned and 26 saved. The names of the five passengers rescued by the government boat are not yet learned.

The department of war has ordered the frigate Oaxaca, with a complete wrecking outfit, to proceed from Mazatlan to the scene of the disaster to see what can be done in the way of salvage and render any assistance necessary. Every effort is being made by the government to aid all interested. The Colima carried a very valuable cargo, which was fully insured.

The total number drowned is now known to be 187 persons; total number saved, 26. The ship carried 213 persons and to all appearances these have all been drowned with the exception of 26. The rescued will be sent north as soon as possible and 17 have already taken passage for San Francisco. The accident is the most frightful in its loss of life which has ever occurred in Mexican waters and the Colima is a complete loss unless some of the cargo can be recovered by the divers, which will probably be attempted.

A special to the Examiner says the Colima is apparently a total loss, and lies at the bottom about thirty miles below Manzanillo, beside the coral reef which stove in the vessel. The steamer lies on her side in six hundred metres of water. She had on board $100,000 in Mexican money shipped from Mazatlan and insured by Echueregria Bros., who at once reported by wire to the war department of the City of Mexico and asked for its rescue. Orders were issued to the commander of the Oaxaca to aid in the rescue. The Mexican steamer Romero Pubco has been sent to hunt for passengers. It has returned giving information of saving at Coahuajona three cabin and two other passengers. The saved passengers will be taken to Baracouta to-morrow.

#### The Fraser Falling.

Quesnelle, B. C., May 30.—The weather is cool and the river is falling at Soda Creek. The river fell about two inches here last night.

Soda Creek, B. C., May 31.—Weather warm; river rising.


—Just received and for sale, a consignment of Wrapping Paper, at wholesale price. Johnston, Kirk Block, Douglas street.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

# THE FLEET GOES TO BEYROUT

**New South Wales Peremptorily Demands the Appointment of a Governor.**

**The London Standard on Bi-Metallism—Britain's Regrets at Gresham's Death.**

London, May 30.—The China correspondent of the Daily News reports that the British fleet has been suddenly ordered to Beyrout, owing to the disturbances there.

A dispatch received at Madrid from Santiago, Cuba, says: It is unofficially announced here that Gen. Maximo Gomez, the leader of the Cuban revolutionists, died on Friday on the Quirch plantation, near Baire. His death is said to be the result of wounds in the right cheek received in the battle of Dos Rios. Senor Marcano, who was colonel under Gomez in the last war, brought the news to this city.

Advices from Rome announce the death of Cardinal Louis Ruffo Scilla. He was born at Palermo on April 6, 1840, and was created cardinal on December 14, 1891. He was archbishop of Chieta.

The correspondent of the Times at Melbourne telegraphs that Hon. G. H. Reid, premier of New South Wales, has cabled to London to Sir Saul Samuel, agent-general of the colony, a strongly worded protest against the delay in appointing a new governor, and instructing the agent to tell the Marquis of Ripon that the colony can find a suitable appointee if he is unable to do so.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says that the British embassy, while intimating that it is useless to propose to modify the scheme of the powers for Armenian reforms, is trying to get the Porte to fix a time when it will give an answer to the address of the powers on the subject.

A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says that on the occasion of his adverse criticism of Von Kanitz's grain monopoly scheme, Emperor William is said to have equally strongly deprecated any change in the gold standard. Chancellor Von Hohenlohe agrees with these views, and any report that he has been impressed by the Prussian diet's silver resolution is quite unfounded.

The Standard's financial article says that Sir William Harcourt's letter is all that could be wished. It will do much to stop mischievous agitation conducted in ignorance or concert by men who in many cases want to find an easier way to pay inconvenient debts. Continuing, the Standard says: "As the wail of a bankrupt debtor, bimetallism has some significance. It most other senses it has little or none." The bimetallists are preparing a memorial to Sir William Harcourt.

The Daily News again denies the rumor of the dissolution of parliament. It says that it understands that the government admits the necessity for administrative purposes of building a railway between Mombassa and Lake Victoria, Africa.

The British foreign office has cabled Sir Julian Pauncefote directing the ambassador to express to the president and government of the United States the deep regret of Her Majesty's government at the death of Secretary Gresham.

Upon the doctor's advice Prince Bismarck has declined the Emperor's invitation to attend the exercises at Kiel incident to the opening of the canal.

## CHINA'S SITUATION.

**An Authoritative Opinion on Her Position and Prospects.**

It is peace between China and Japan, and we may expect no more to hear the roar of warlike preparation. The Japanese troops, beyond what are needed for garrison in the ceded provinces, will quickly return home, the fleet of transports purchased during the war will be again thrown on the market, or will be employed at starvation rates carrying superfluous freight about to the injury of wholesome commerce. Japan will rub up her multiplication tables and try to balance her revenue accounts, while China will be in the borrowing market again, and the receipts of the Maritime Customs will be discussed by thousands of would-be investors, who up till that minute never troubled themselves to think if there was such a place as China. But will affairs go back into their old grooves in the Far East? That is the question that concerns many of us, and which carries with it grave issues. China would dearly like to return to her old-time forgetfulness. The reforms, which sanguine onlookers have told us for some three and thirty years were coming, are as far off as ever. The fact is China cannot reform. It is an old machine of antediluvian type, pretty worn out, which wants new engines, new boilers, new shafting and new machines. The whole has now become obsolete, and the introduction of a new element in any part would only throw the rest out of gear. China wants a head at Peking; what means exist to supply it? The Imperial family has dwindled down to a few feeble representatives; the last two Emperors have been sickly boys and there is no hope of a successor to the throne. Does anyone suppose the empire could survive another long minority? Yet this is a contingency that has to be faced. Then again, every one acquainted with the system prevailing in China knows that the whole fabric of government is rotten from top to bottom. This proceeds, as we know, from the fact that the emoluments of office belong to the occupant, whose interest it is to make the most of them. Can this be changed from within? Not even the ablest has ventured a suggestion as to how the present machinery could be altered. It is doubtless easy to say—pay the Viceroy a salary and the rest will take care of itself. There is no one to pay the salary except the Viceroy himself, and how is he to do it? Railways will doubtless be made, but one of two things will happen; either they will add another source of corruption to the state, or they will pass into the hands of foreign syndicates. The latter, with a strong government, would be a matter of little moment, with a weak or corrupt one it would lead to disruption. So of an army; the idea of an imperial army with a gradation of ranks from the commander-in-chief to the private is a conception to which no Chinese statesman has ever risen. An imperial army demands, of course, an imperial exchequer, and China, as we have seen, has no power to create this latter. This was the rock on which first the Sherard-Osborn fleet, and lately Von Hannecken's army scheme, split. The Chinese affect to see danger in the scheme, whether under native or foreign control. But they must do something. At present Peking has a few thousand Manchu troops who have lost all military instinct. Each of the Viceroyalties has under its Viceroy a local force, supposed to be drilled—but generally not. But the want of cohesion does not end here, for each Taoti likewise has his troops, who take orders from no one but himself, and even each Chifu and Chihien has his military force. It is supposed this division prevents them becoming dangerous to the government, but it likewise makes them contemptible when opposed to an enemy. So when Von Hannecken's scheme fell through, and China found she must have foreign officers, and foreign subordination, she tries to graft them on this system. So the Viceroy of Chihli gets out a few German officers, and the Viceroy of Liank Kiang gets out a good many more, and they are distributed to a fort here and a camp there, and are intended to teach the soldiery. But is is not the teaching of soldiers that China wants; it is the ability of organisation and subordination of ranks, and this is utterly wanting, and certainly will not be taught by the new drill instructors. That China will not, and can not, move of her own motion is clear; yet she must move or drop to pieces under the new strains to which she is subjected. At the moment she is helpless under the lash of Japan. We do not say there is not an element of good in this but it is very evident that there is still a greater element of danger, not only to China but to the powers that are most directly interested in eastern Asia. We have preached much to China, but when China came to us and offered to adopt our advice if we would help her in the hour of need we turned our back in mock-righteous horror. We have, in fact, driven China to do the thing of all others most injurious to our interests, fr we have forced her into the hands of Japan. Had we laid the plot carefully instead of drifting into the position through a mixture of ineptitude and obstinacy, we coud not have done it better. It may seem a light matter, this change of political front, but any thoughtful man who has carefully studied the course of events will readily understand that it is fraught with dangers that may require Great Britain to draw the sword or retire from eastern Asia. The secret of the private arrangements between China and Japan have been well kept—so well kept that we may feel sure they bode us no good. We may for the moment think that our position is too lofty to be assailed, but influence is sapped long before its final fall, and this silent process of undermining the foundations of empire in time weakens the strongest edifice. We have, in fact, within twelve months, by errors political and financial, done more to injure our status as a nation than ten or twenty can build up. This is the problem this new peace has brought into the realm of practical politics.—Shanghai Mercury.

## LATEST SKIRTS.

**It Is Said They Will Now Stop Expanding.**

The expansion of woman in the matter of gown skirts and sleeves and hat trimmings grows apace with the advance of the spring months; but the whisper has spread from Paris workshops that the extreme limit has been reached, and we have nothing more to fear. The ridiculous and exaggerated fulness of from six to nine yards round the bottom of the skirt, for anything but diaphanous fabrics, has only to be tried to be discarded by every sensible woman. If you add to this fulness a stiff interlining to extend the rippling folds, and wires to hold them in their place, a woman may well hesitate before she sacrifices her strength and ease of motion to confinement in such a cage. One of the greatest disadvantages to be urged against the stiffly interlined skirt is the fact that it so quickly loses its freshness and becomes defaced. In fact, such skirts require a dummy to support them; for the poor, weak human woman who wears one really needs to sit even more than her sensibly and clever clad sister; yet, the repose of every half-hour leaves its impress on the folds; and only after a few wearings the gown is defaced by ugly sharp creases where rounded flutes should be.

Women who like the stiff appearance given for an interlining should choose for their gowns stiff, firm fabrics; these, when properly cut and hung, will stay in place without interlining, wires, or tacking; and when the wearer sits down she can draw the fulness from beneath her, so the gown will never take on the ugly defacing creases.—Demorest's Magazine.

—It is a great mistake to suppose that a simple tonic gives strength; it only stimulates the stomach to renewed action. To impart real strength, the blood must be purified and enriched, and this can only be done by such a standard alterative as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

—Board and lodging at the Vancouver Hotel has been reduced to $4 per week.


**The Smoker's Companion**

A box of E. B Eddy's "Canadian" Safety Matches (will light only on the box) or

A box of E. B. Eddy's "Favorite" Matches—Parlor Matches, securely packed from any danger of fire by accident.

These are in small sliding boxes.

JAMES MITCHELL, Agent, Victoria.


## GUNS MADE OF PAPER.

**The Chief Points Are Elasticity and Lightness.**

Almost without limit are the purposes to which wood pulp is being put, says George D. Rice in the Paper Trade Journal. The latest invention in this line is the manufacture of large guns from this material. Guns have been made from leather pulp, but these are bound with hoops of metal. The leather pulp is, of course, hardened. There is also a core of metal set inside of the gun. The lightness of the leather cannon is an essential feature. The principal aim, however, is to secure a material which has some elasticity, so that the force of a heavy discharge will be broken gradually. This seems to be obtained in cannon made from a pulpy substance. Paper pulp answers the purpose, as numerous trials and experiments have proved. It possesses more elasticity than metal and when hardened is nearly as tough; hence this material is useful in the manufacture of articles requiring hard, efficient and elastic properties. The body of the gun is made of paper pulp. The core is of metal, and made very much like the cores of ordinary cannon. The exterior of the cannon is wound with wire. About five layers of copper, brass or steel wire are firmly wound on, thus binding the cannon. Outside the covering of wire are various bands of brass. These bands are set with uprights, through which rods extend parallel with the gun. There are lock-nuts on each side of the uprights, and these hold the rods in place.

The process of making the gun is as follows: A special grade of paper pulp, in which the fibre is long, is selected and well agitated. The usual hardening and toughening ingredients, consisting of litharge, wax, tallow, white lead and blue, are introduced. The pulp is then run into molds and cast of the proper shape. The steel core is put in, wire is bound around the exterior, brass or steel bands are securely set about the whole, and the parallel rods are applied. The rods, being of steel, possess a degree of spring, and as they are fastened to the bands the result is a gun which will give way slightly at each discharge, yet cannot burst. A person may make his muscles rigid and fall to the ground, in which case he is likely to receive a broken bone, but if the muscles are relaxed, the bones will give way somewhat and will not break. The same principle is applied to the paper cannon. The pulp, though exceedingly durable, will give way enough to prevent a break. The layers of wire, the binding of steel bands and the parallel rods add strength. In war times it is easy to batter down a brick wall or a stone foundation, but a protection of bales of hay, bags of sand or similar substance is not affected, as the shot is simply embedded in it. The chief points of the pulp gun are elasticity and lightness. Being lighter it follows that transportation will be easier. It is said that the leather pulp guns, which, if made of metal, would require a derrick to move, are readily transported on light wagons.

Mr. Jacob Wilcox of St. Thomas, Ontario, is one of the best known men in that vicinity. He is now, he says, an old man, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has made him feel young again.

"About a year ago I had a very severe attack of the grip, which resulted in my not having a well day for several months afterwards. I was completely run down and my system was in a

**Terrible Condition.**

I lost flesh and became depressed in spirits. Finally a friend who had been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it and I did so. I continued taking it until I used twelve bottles and today I can honestly say Hood's Sarsaparilla has restored me to my former health." JACOB WILCOX, St. Thomas, Ontario.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier**

Prominently in the public eye today. It cures when all other preparations fail.

**Hood's Pills** the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.



**Dairy and Stock Farm For Sale.**

207 acres crown grant good land, Cowichan, Vancouver Island, equally distant from Victoria, Nanaimo and Vancouver; three quarters of a mile from McPherson's Station and postoffice, E. & N. R. R.; three and a half miles from Duncan's; two and a half miles from salt water; one mile from public school; all under fence; over 40 acres under cultivation and fenced; about 60 acres improved; the balance light timber, maple and alder, and easily cleared; eight-roomed house, good new basement barn and other outbuildings, trout creek of spring water running all the year between house and barn; good government roads on three sides; horses, cows, sheep, wagon, cart, plow, harrows, mowing machine, horse rake, etc.

W. R. ROBERTSON,
McPherson's Station.
n27-1mo-d&w



**Coughing.**

For all the ailments of Throat and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. It is palatable, easy on the most delicate stomach and effective

**Scott's Emulsion**

stimulates the appetite, aids the digestion of other foods, cures Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and gives vital strength besides. It has no equal as nourishment for Babies and Children who do not thrive, and overcomes

**Any Condition of Wasting.**

*Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free.*

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.



**Camp Stools, Camp Chairs, Camp Beds, Camp Tables,**

AND EVERYTHING NECESSARY TO A FULL

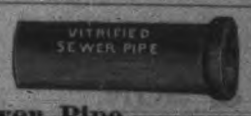
**Camping Outfit**

.....AT.....

**WEILER BROS.**

Fine Line of Hammocks Just Arrived.






**Sewer Pipe**

I have now for sale about twenty thousand feet best Scotch salt glazed SEWER PIPES (3 feet lengths), and all kinds of traps and fittings. The ONLY Pipe in Victoria to stand the test! ! ! !

**Tiles.....**

Received large consignment by last ship from England of Glazed, Printed and Art Tiles, for hearths and floors. The Latest Styles.

**J. W. Keller,**

Corner Yates and Quadra Streets



UNDERTAKERS.

**CHAS. HAYWARD**

(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government Street, Victoria.


TENDERS WANTED.

## Victoria Water Works

# TENDERS

—FOR—

## Filter Beds, Cofferdam, Reservoirs, Etc., at Beaver Lake.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Filter Beds, etc.," will be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Victoria up to 4 p.m., on Wednesday, the 12th June next, for the construction of Filter Beds, Cofferdam, Reservoir, etc., at Beaver Lake.

Plans and specifications may be obtained from the undersigned upon payment of five dollars ($5.00), which sum will be refunded on their return. Profiles of sites and sections of Lake basin may be seen in the Committee Room, City Hall.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque equal to five per cent. of the amount of such tender, which will be retained as part security for the due performance of the work. The cheque will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers but will be forfeited by any bidder who may decline to execute a contract when called upon to do so. No tender will be received from any person who is not a resident of the Province of British Columbia.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

Water Commissioner's Office,
May 29th, 1895. m30-td

## Notice to Contractors.

Tenders are invited for the erection of a brick and stone building on Johnson street up to Friday, the 31st inst. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. C. BURRIS,
Room 21, Board of Trade Building.
may25-td

MUNICIPAL.

## $10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1895.

## Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of consumers of water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Sections 12, 20, and 23 of The Water Works Regulation By-Law, 1894, which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of water of the said water works shall use such water for irrigating except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

**In the North Ward on Mondays and Thursdays.**
**In the Central Ward on Tuesdays and Fridays.**
**In the South Ward on Wednesdays and Saturdays.**

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore mentioned the water will be turned off, and there shall be charged in addition to ordinary rates the sum of fifty cents for each infraction.

The above penalties will be strictly enforced.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

Water Commissioner's Office,
14th May, 1895. m17

## Public Library.

Notice is hereby given that from and after Thursday, the 11th instant, the hours for keeping the Public Library open will be from 11 a.m., to 12 noon; from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., each day of the week, Sunday excepted.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., 2nd April, 1895.

## Court of Revision.

Notice is hereby given that the annual sitting of the City Council as a Court of Revision will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Victoria, B.C., on Tuesday, the 4th day of June, at 10 a.m. By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, April 24, 1895.

**M. A. WYLDE**

Has charge of the

**CITY CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES,**

and is authorized to collect therefor.

**TIMES P. & P. CO.**

# WESTMINSTER PENITENTIARY.

**Report of Hon. Justice Drake on the Investigation Into Its Administration.**

**A Scandalous State of Affairs Revealed—The Deputy Warden's Actions.**

Following is the report of Hon. Justice Drake as commissioner to investigate the affairs of Westminster penitentiary. It was recently submitted to parliament in compliance with a motion of Mr. Cocbould, M. P.:—

I have the honor to report that in pursuance of the royal commission to me directed, I opened the same at the court house, New Westminster, on the 22nd of June, after due public notice, and the subsequent inquiry was held at the penitentiary. The warden and deputy warden, steward and guards, were all represented by counsel, and I received valuable assistance from Mr. Charles Wilson, who acted for the crown. The inquiry took a wide range, as I did not have the advantage of the various complaints and reports which had been made to your department until I had been engaged for some days. As soon as I had the opportunity of perusing these documents I was able to direct my investigation with better success. The evidence in consequence is more lengthy than it would have been otherwise. I did not think it necessary to go back beyond 1887 in my investigation, as I considered six years ample time to enable me to ascertain the mode in which the penitentiary has been carried on. As a result of my investigation I found considerable friction existing between the higher officials and the deputy warden, in consequence of which errors of judgment have been magnified and many complaints made which the exercise of a little tact would have avoided, but making every allowance for this state of things it is too patent that the rules and regulations have been in many cases entirely ignored and in others only partially observed. The responsibility for this rests on all the chief officers, except the surgeon, the chaplain, school master and hospital keeper. I find that the warden's authority has been little more than nominal. On the first establishment of the penitentiary he states that he was informed by the inspector that he was to consult the deputy in all matters, as he was a person of experience in the new duties which the warden had to perform. In time this had led to an usurpation by the deputy of the warden's authority, and the warden expressed himself as being only the warden in name. His orders to convicts and officers have in some cases been disobeyed by the express direction of the deputy. The effect has been detrimental to discipline.

I will detail the various rules which have been persistently ignored: (1.) No muster roll of convicts has ever been called (rule 92). (2.) The duty of examining the locks, bolts and bars twice a month with a blacksmith has never been done during the three years the blacksmith has been here (rule 98). The deputy's explanation is that if it was reported to him that any repairs were required he instructed the blacksmith to do them. (3.) The arms were found by Mr. Foster in a neglected condition (rule 93), and the guards state that their weapons have never been inspected. (4.) The deputy repeatedly rebuked the guards and officers in the presence of convicts (rule 264). (5.) The deputy employed guards and convicts in work on the orphanage and supplied wood work, iron and cement from the supplies of the workshops, and the orphanage vehicles were repaired by the convicts. No entries of these works or supplies appear in the books. On one occasion only was requisition made for work to be done in the carpenter shop, which was for the orphanage, and the costs charged to the deputy. The convict labor book contains no entry of any labor performed at the orphanage. The entries made on the days when it was proved certain guards and convicts were at the orphanage shows that they were apparently working in the grounds. Coutts, one of the guards, states that he was employed between thirty and forty times at the orphanage, and other officers and convicts on many occasions. (6.) One convict, MacDonald, was frequently out at locking up time, and on one occasion was outside without an officer at 8 p.m. (7.) The blacksmith and carpenter instructors were frequently absent whole days from their duties by order of the deputy and without the warden's knowledge, to work on the farm, leaving the convicts in the workshops. The warden stated that they were all trusty men, but the deputy admits that keys of the corridors and back door were made in the blacksmith shop, which he fortunately discovered and got possession of. This fact sufficiently shows the necessity of the rule being strictly enforced (vide rules 291 and 292).

As the inquiry progressed specific charges were made against the deputy warden and the accountant. As regards the deputy, Mr. Keary brings forward a claim for work done in the tailors' shop for the deputy, amounting to $60, for which no requisition was given. It appears that the work done in the tailor shops used to be entered in a rough memorandum book, difficult to decipher. But under rule 124 the accountant of that period (1884 to 1892) should have discovered the accounts and entered them properly; the deputy says he frequently asked the trade instructor to make out his account, but it was not done because it was contained in books of previous trade instructors and the accountant was the proper person to apply to, and it was now brought up as a charge against the deputy. In my opinion it is a mere matter of account, and if the deputy was wrong in not obtaining requisitions for the work done the accountant was equally in fault.

sonner, and I am afraid the discordant feeling that I have referred to is accountable for this and some minor complaints, but there are other matters of a more serious nature which have not been explained away. The deputy has received at various times from Mr. Justice McCreight for the pasturage and keep of a horse at the penitentiary over $300. Many of these sums were paid in cash, other by cheques. The only entry made in the books is $80 credited to the justice in April, 1893. The amount paid to the deputy, which he does not dispute, is over $230. The only letters that passed on the subject are marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and the cheques "A," "B," "C." With regard to cheque "B," for $135, only $50 was for the pasturage, the $85 balance was paid to the sisters at Sapperton at the justice's request. While on this subject, Mr. Justice McCreight received a letter (exhibit "E") from the Rev. Mr. Morgan, acting chaplain. I took an early opportunity to give him an emphatic warning as to the impropriety of his conduct.

The land occupied by the penitentiary buildings and grounds is about 32 acres. Part of this is pasture land, part in hay, and in 1887 there were ten acres in cultivation; now there are about 14 acres. The warden and deputy warden have three cows between them running in the pasture. They also had fowls, but none exist now. There were also sheep and pigs belonging to the government, and some pigs belonging to the deputy. No entries appear in any books belonging to the institution of the produce raised on the farm, or what has been done with it. Pigs to a considerable number have been killed, hams and bacon have been cured, sheep have been killed. There is some evidence that the hams and bacon were used by the warden and deputy warden. The deputy says that he had pigs in the institution, but they had no distinguishing mark and were fed with the general stock. Two penitentiary pigs, however, were sent by the deputy with the warden's sanction to the orphanage—value about three dollars each. The deputy had sole management of the farm. Mr. Keary asked frequently for the farm accounts, but was always refused, and no accounts have ever been kept. The deputy asserts that he had the roots and other crops weighed into the barn, but no entries were produced nor memorandum of any kind. The annual returns of the farm—which for the years 1888 to 1892 inclusive appear to have been altogether omitted from the parliamentary returns—have been in my opinion merely imaginary. In 1887 the returns show crops equal to 13 tons to the acre, there being in that year only ten acres in cultivation and a gross return of $350 an acre, in 1892 a gross return of $186 an acre. These figures are extracted from the annual report and make a wonderful showing as compared with Manitoba, which only returns some $15 an acre, excluding the hay, which I understand is cut outside the farm. These figures, taken in connection with the absence of any data, produced to me, lead me to the conclusion I have already expressed. It was also proved that bread, potatoes, fruit, vegetables, coal, cement and lumber have been at different times taken out of the premises by order of the deputy warden. With regard to potatoes he produced receipts for the years 1891, 1892 and 1893 covering three and a half tons, and says these are the potatoes that went to the orphanage. I am unable to check his figures, as the potatoes went out in small quantities, and no account was kept. With regard to the coal the deputy says he sent the orphanage a ton as they were out of coal in the winter and he bought another ton to replace it, and produces the receipt from the vendor, Rogers (exhibit "K"), but again from want of entries I am unable to check him. The coal that went to the orphanage is not entered, neither is there any requisition for it, and the coal that replaced it does not appear anywhere. With regard to the bread, fruit and vegetables, it is proved that various articles of this character were taken away, but as regards the fruit and vegetables the deputy claims that they came out of the garden which is laid out in front of the building, and that as the garden was originally planted by the warden and himself he considered he was entitled to the produce. A large number of empty flour sacks (between 3000 and 4000) were, it was stated by James Miller, removed by the deputy warden, which he denies. I have been unable to trace them.

Some evidence was given of spying by Guard Smith on Mr. Keary, and there is no doubt that a general impression exists among the officers that this is not a solitary instance, but it is hardly possible to establish the fact absolutely.

The deputy excuses himself for noncompliance with the regulations by stating that it was arranged between the warden and himself that he should go out to work with the men and that the warden should do the deputy's duty. This the warden denies. I can see no reason for the deputy going with the convicts to clear land, remove stumps and build fences. Any officer of ordinary intelligence could do this work, but the deputy says his officers were all incompetent, which I see no reason to believe.

I also inquired into the escapes and attempts to escape, which amount to 12 since 1892 (see exhibit "O"), and it was stated by some of the guards that in their opinion the number of convicts sent out in the gang were too many for the number of officers. Three officers and sometimes two had charge of from 40 to 50 convicts working in the ravine—a difficult place to control so large a number. This, however, is a matter on which I cannot express any opinion; the guards employed and the warden all concur in stating that they consider this number of convicts dangerously large for the officers in charge.

I took the opportunity of seeing all the convicts who desired to see me, and there was a very general complaint of the food and the manner in which it was

year. It was alleged to be a common occurrence to have their food placed on the floor near or in their cells and occasionally kicked to them by the guards. The result was that a very large amount of food and bread was wasted, so much so that there is now a saving of nearly one hundred pounds a day in bread alone by feeding the men in a decent and cleanly manner. There is also a complaint that irons are too frequently used in punishment. The warden admits that when irons were ordered they do not always appear in the punishment book. There is a universally expressed satisfaction by all the convicts I examined at the change wrought by Mr. Foster in the internal discipline and management of the penitentiary.

I made a careful inquiry into the attempted escape of Kennedy on the 14th of December, 1893, when he was shot in the leg and the result I have arrived at is that the shooting was unnecessary. Kennedy was on a ladder trying to get over the fence. Guard McMasters had hold of him and Guard Smyth came up and shot him. From the appearance of and convict's clothes, which are burnt with powder, the pistol must have been used at very close quarters. Guard Smythe probably lost his head in the excitement of the moment and I think used his pistol unnecessarily. I examined into the matter because there appears to have been some difference of opinion between the guards as to the fact and contradictory statement forwarded to the department of justice.

I have not in the above report dealt in detail with all the numerous matters brought to my notice, as they are fully set out in the evidence, but my investigation fully satisfies me that the irregularities which were shown to have existed would have been practically impossible if the regulations had been adhered to. As I stated before the officers did not work well together, the guards complained of favoritism in the appointment of their duties and there is no doubt that the numerous complaints which have been made from time to time have had their origin in a feeling of dissatisfaction which seems to have existed for the last two or three years. Charges were made against Mr. Keary of concealment of some of the books of the institution which had been kept by a previous accountant. He admitted the fact. The books were subsequently found and the reason of his action is difficult to discover. He was also charged by Mr. Fitzsimmons with having asked him to store some feed for him and the inference was that the feed was government property. Mr. Keary says it was feed he had bought for his horse and there is no reason to doubt it. The buildings were not kept in the condition of cleanliness they ought to be, the medical officers and some of the guards spoke strongly on this subject, but this is now being rectified.

The medical officers suggested that the hospital keeper was too frequently taken for other work to the neglect of his hospital duties. At the inquiry both the warden and deputy warden were present the whole time and heard all the evidence and at their request I called any person they desired, and permitted the fullest cross-examination limited to the inquiry. I refused to allow the Sisters to give evidence as to what the orphanage had received from the government property or where it had gone to, if it was shown that any had been taken away from the institution.

The late guard Finnegan desired to give evidence and I allowed him to do so and he took the opportunity of alleging drunkenness against McInnes the steward and Guard Robertson, but he never reported them and also made a charge against Keary of using improper language, but I place very little reliance on the statement of this witness.

In conclusion I may say that the warden has rendered me every facility in making the inquiry and very frankly admits the existence of dissatisfaction but says that the deputy was in his opinion a first class officer up to three or four year ago, when he sustained a severe domestic bereavement, from which time he dates the changed tone of his intercourse with the officers and the lack of interest in his duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) M. W. TRYWHITT DRAKE,
Commissioner.

The greatest medical authorities and scientists in the world recommend ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI for Indigestion. Among them DR. CYRUS EDSON, Health Commissioner, and R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M.D., LL.D.

Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you.

**JOHN MESTON,**

**Carriage Maker**

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora sts.

**EX-MEMBER of PARLIAMENT**

**REUBEN E. TRUAX**

Hon. Reuben E. Truax, one of Canada's ablest thinkers and statesmen, a man so highly esteemed by the people of his district that he was honored with a seat in Parliament, kindly furnishes us for publication the following statement, which will be most welcome to the public, inasmuch as it is one in which all will place implicit confidence. Mr. Truax says:

"I have been for about ten years very much troubled with Indigestion and Dyspepsia, have tried a great many different kinds of patent medicines, and have been treated by a number of physicians and found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try the Great South American Nervine Tonic. I obtained a bottle, and I must say I found very great relief, and have since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from Indigestion, and would strongly recommend all my fellow-sufferers from the disease to give South American Nervine an immediate trial. It will cure you.

"REUBEN E. TRUAX,
"Walkerton, Ont."

It has lately been discovered that certain Nerve Centres, located near the base of the brain, control and supply the stomach with the necessary nerve force to properly digest the food. When these Nerve Centres are in any way deranged the supply of nerve force is at once diminished, and as a result the food taken into the stomach is only partially digested, and Chronic Indigestion and Dyspepsia soon make their appearance.

South American Nervine is so prepared that it acts directly on the nerves. It will absolutely cure every case of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and is an absolute specific for all nervous diseases and ailments. It usually gives relief in one day.

Its powers to build up the whole system are wonderful in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the middle-aged. It is a great friend to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious boon; if you do, you may neglect the only remedy which will restore you to health. South American Nervine is perfectly safe, and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use this great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and in your cheeks, and quickly drive away your disabilities and weaknesses.

Dr. W. Washburn, of New Richmond, Indiana, writes: "I have used South American Nervine in my family and prescribed it in my practice. It is a most excellent remedy."

FOR SALE BY

**Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.**

**MILK GRANULES with CEREALS**

**A Perfect Food for Infants and Invalids.**

The elements that make up this excellent food are the constituents of **Pure Milk** of the best quality and **carefully selected Barley**, specially treated to render the food easily digestible.

If your grocer or druggist do not keep it send direct to **The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.**


**Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.**

All claims against this institution are to be rendered up to and including the 31st May. The monthly invoice is to be rendered separately from the statement of account, which is to be rendered the undersigned not later than 14th June.

No claims will be entertained if not sent in on or before the 14th of June.

WILLIAM M. CHUDLEY,
Hon'y Treasurer.

Care of H. M. Yates, Esq., 22 Bastion st., Victoria. 681


GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS' USE. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Nerves, Weak Men, Nervous Debility, Dizziness and Wakefulness, Poor Memory, Distress after Youth, Six boxes cure when all by ignorance in other medicines are guaranteed to cure. One box $1, six boxes $5, by mail. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists everywhere. Address, MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

**FOR SALE.**

Improved ranch, East Kootenay, the property of a gentleman residing in England. Lot 272, group 1, East Kootenay, known as Cannan ranch; 319 acres bottom land, situated at mouth of Sinclair Creek, Columbia river, and traversed by the creek; near Sinclair Mill Settlement; good farm buildings, fence perfect. In connection therewith certain horses, cows and sheep (to be rounded up) and farm implements will be sold. Apply to BODWELL & IRVING, Solicitors, Victoria, B. C., or A. G. M. SPRAGGE, Solicitor, Donald, B. C.

May 15-1m

**VICTORIA RICE MILLS**

ROLLER FLOUR MILL,

99, 94 & 96 Store St., Victoria.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. LOFTUS BROWN, secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN.
Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard Street, on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
E. G. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 139.

MONEY TO LOAN,
AT A REASONABLE RATE ON APPROVED SECURITY.
S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley St., Victoria.

JEWELERS, ETC.

SIMEON DUCK. THOS. T. BULL.

S. DUCK & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
House, Land and Commission Agents. Account sales promptly settled. Cash advanced on goods for absolute sale. Highest prices paid for household furniture.
Duck Building, 58 Broad street, Victoria.

SOLID SILVER WALTHAM WATCHES, $3.50.

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart young man as porter for the Osborne House. m30-2t.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Family horse, harness and phaeton. Horse guaranteed quiet and suitable for lady to drive. Apply to J. Colgdarripe, Craigflower Road. m29-3

FOR SALE—Four lots in 264a, Vancouver at $100 each; 7 lots in Hastings Townsite, cost $325, will be sold for $250 cash; lot in Port Townsend, cost $300, will be sold for $150; lot in Newcastle Townsite, Nanaimo, cost $125, will be sold for $70. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Three choice Lots at Fowl Bay. Apply T. Elford, Shawnigan Lumber Co.'s Office. m17-tf

COWS with calves or without for sale. Apply to J. W. Rowland, or Matthias Rowland, Burnside Hotel. m13-tf

TRY MARSHALL'S Home-Made Bread. Delivered fresh daily. Full weight, 50 Broad St.

WANTS.

TO EXCHANGE.—English gun (Lewis 12 bore) for bicycle. Apply 42 Government street. m27-1w

WANTED—At Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson street, cash customers for Garden Tools, Paints, etc. Cheap, cheap for cash.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Sorrel Pony, with rope on; white face and legs. Finder please return to C. Christodola, Government st. m29-2t

LOST—A watch, gold case, open face, engraved rim and plain back. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at Times office.

Perhaps

Your teeth are Decayed. If so get them attended to at once. Consult a reliable dentist.

CALL ON....
A. A. HUMBER, D.D.S.,
93½ Douglas Street.
The Best Work. Reasonable Rates.

TO LET.

TO LET—No. 72 Fort street; store and dwelling combined. Stable accommodation. m28-tf

TO LET—Pretty cottage, five rooms and bath. Apply to Skene Lowe, 45 Cary St. may27-tf

TO LET—For housekeeping, suite of rooms furnished for two, with good address. 15 Caledonia Avenue. Mrs. Wharton, City. ma3-1m

TO LET—Furnished rooms with use of kitchen and bath; 104 Pandora street. m1-1m

TO RENT—A well furnished five-roomed cottage; on the car line; desirable location; fruit trees; possession given at once. Apply F. B. Williams, Times Office.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,
Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.


MAY.

| S. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | S. |
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## IN THE USUAL WAY.

The tenacity with which some people cling to exploded doctrines is difficult to explain. They will neither be converted by logic nor convinced by figures. Our "old-fashioned" contemporary persists in clinging, like a limpet, to the medieval notion that when a nation exports more than it imports it receives the balance in specie, which represents a national gain; and, vice versa, when a nation imports more than it exports it must transmit specie to cover the excess, which represents a national loss. Now the very reverse is the truth, and the experience of Britain proves it. We stated the other day for the benefit of the Colonist that Britain annually imported about £150,000,000 in excess of her exports, and, if the contention of the Colonist contained a vestige of truth, Britain must have sent abroad £150,000,000 annually in specie to pay for this excess, which, according to our contemporary, represents a national loss, but the Board of Trade Returns show that instead of sending specie abroad Britain actually imports more bullion than she exports. But, aside from this convincing illustration, is it not the height of folly to imagine for one moment that Britain is sustaining an annual loss amounting to over £150,000,000 in her commercial dealings with the world?

A leading British journal in referring to economists of the Colonist type observes:

"Those peculiar economists, who still persist in calling an excess of imports a balance against the country, and an excess of exports a balance in favor of a country, may study the following figures of comparison between protective and currency-tinkering America and free trade and solid-currency England:

United States—
Six years ending 1894—Excess of Exports.....£186,000,000
Great Britain—
Same period—Excess of Imports.....£800,000,000

In both cases the figures include merchandise, silver and gold. Last year the excess of these exports over imports from the United States reached the extraordinary figure of £55,000,000. A portion of this excess no doubt arose from the general want of confidence existing in matters American, causing plentiful sales of American securities of all sorts. We sent back the paper and the United States have had to send us money or goods. And yet this excess of exports is called "balance of trade in favor of the United States." Our excess of imports, amounting to nearly £900,000,000 in six years, is called "balance of trade against this country." Of this magnificent excess no less than £42,000,000 is the excess of imports of gold over the exports of the same metal. When a transaction is described as being against a trader, it is concluded that the trader has lost by it. He has sold his goods for less than they cost him. But here we have the United States giving the world £31,000,000 a year in gold or goods in excess of imports and calling it profit, and Great Britain receiving from the world £150,000,000 a year in goods and gold in excess of her exports, and wiseacres calling it loss!"

Unfortunately there is a worse charge than that of mere stupidity to be brought against the Colonist in connection with this subject. This morning it finds "that the Times must have adopted its peculiar theory very lately, for it quoted with approval on the 26th of last month part of a letter written by the Melbourne correspondent of Bradstreet's, which, according to its latest belief, is pernicious nonsense." The Times neither approved nor disapproved of the Melbourne correspondent's letter, so the Colonist writer was guilty of a deliberate misstatement. But that is not all. While pretending to reproduce the statement from Bradstreet's as given in the Times, he carefully leaves out the first sentence, which reads as follows:

"The commerce of the Australian colonies continues depressed, the import trade particularly suffering, owing to the large foreign indebtedness, the interest on which has ultimately to be met out of exports."

Of course this sentence was omitted because it exactly bears out the Times' contention and was correspondingly obnoxious to the Colonist. Our neighbor is peculiarly fortunate in having so little conscience that when it is beaten in argument it is able to take refuge in garbling and misrepresentation.

What a nation must do to become prosperous is to increase its imports. Imports can only be increased by demolishing the tariff walls that keep them out. Remove these obnoxious barriers and excellent manufactured goods will flow in from Great Britain. Now neither Britain nor any other country will send Canada goods for nothing. The large increase in imports which would take place by reducing the tariff to a revenue basis would have to be paid for, and it is absolutely certain that they would be paid for with the products of Canada. That is, the imports would be paid for in exports and thus the great natural industries of the country would expand, affording labor to the unemployed, diffusing wealth and increasing the foreign trade of the country. It would besides bring us closer to the old country and would be doing unto her as she is doing unto us, which besides being laudable in sentiment would be an eminently sound and practical business venture.

"But," cry the subsidized organs, "what would become of the combines?" They would vanish!

## THE PENITENTIARY AFFAIR.

To-day we reproduce the report of the Hon. Justice Drake on the investigation which he as a commissioner made into the affairs of the New Westminster penitentiary. Nothing more than a perusal of that report is needed to enable any person to decide whether James Fitzsimmons was a fit and proper person to be reappointed to the responsible position of deputy warden. There are two facts clearly brought out in the report; in the first place Fitzsimmons, though deputy warden, usurped the warden's functions and was the virtual head of the institution; in the second place there were scandalous irregularities in the administration while Fitzsimmons was thus the practical governor of the prison. It is true that Mr. Fitzsimmons and ex-Inspector Moylan have tried to cast doubt upon the investigation, but their endeavors in this direction are so ridiculous and so clearly discredited by widely known facts that they are not worthy of a moment's attention. The people of this province, at all events, would not think of accepting the statement that the investigation held by the Hon. Justice Drake was not fair, impartial and thorough. The fact is that Mr. Moylan was quite as unqualified for the important office he held as was Mr. Fitzsimmons for the deputy wardenship. They were two of a kind, and their joint efforts to discredit the investigation and throw mud on all those who took part in exposing the scandal furnish strong evidence of that fact. There is only one conclusion to which any reasonable person can come, namely, that Mr. Fitzsimmons was not a fit and proper person for the post of deputy warden, and that consequently his reappointment was a scandalous piece of maladministration on the part of the government.

Halifax Chronicle: The iron-smelting, sugar-refining and cotton industries of Canada combined employ in all 11,617 men and boys, women and girls, paying them in the aggregate $3,370,261, or an average of 93 cents per day—about the sum per day that is usually earned by the washerwomen of Halifax. To secure employment for these 11,617 people, at what are practically starvation rates of wages, particularly in the cotton industry, the whole people of Canada are taxed on iron and cotton goods and sugar to the tune of probably $10,000,000, less than one-third of which goes into the treasury—the balance going into the pockets of the handful of people interested in the three combines mentioned. Is the game worth the candle? The large majority of those 11,617 people would be a great deal better off, and the country would be correspondingly benefited, if they were employed on the farms of Canada under a system of light taxation which would afford the farmers an opportunity of making their business profitable.


None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

—If the hair is falling out, or turning gray, requiring a stimulant with nourishing and coloring food, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is just the specific.


## CRYSTALS IN DROPS OF INK.

### When You Write You Scatter Diamonds and Rubies Over the Paper.

Do you know that when you dip your pen in ink, and write a letter you make brilliant crystals all over the paper? The post has been described as putting down his "burning thoughts," but now it seems they freeze unless he happens to write with a lead pencil.

These crystals appear whether you write a poem or simply sign your name to a check, and there are as many crystals in the signature of John Garvey, the Astor tramp, as in that of Russell Sage.

You must let the ink dry. Then if you look at it through a powerful microscope magnifying some three hundred diameters you will see all sorts of beautiful forms. They appear in endless variety, but with all the symmetry of frost crystals or of those chemicals which precipitate into flowers and geometrical forms before your eyes.

Dr. E. Trouessart, a French savant, has recently investigated this interesting branch of science and has produced some exquisite examples of what he calls "fleurs de l'encre." The method employed is very simple. A drop of ink is allowed to dry on a slip of glass and, when observed under a microscope, shows the crystallization.

The inks of commerce vary somewhat in composition, but all inks having a base of solution of gallnuts and sulphate of iron show the crystals. The salt of the inks which thus crystallizes has not yet been identified, and Dr. Trouessart has hesitated to give it a name.

He has found that the ink crystals are chiefly of the cubical form, and this suggests that they are magnetic oxide of iron.

Strange to say, these ink crystals are white in color. This, together with the fact of the peculiar shape of some of the groups, seems to indicate that iron disulphide or marcasite is the substance in question. In red and purple inks the crystals are of a totally different shape from those to be found in black inks. Indelible inks, on the other hand, show few of the crystals.

You may write your name several times, using the same pen, ink and paper, and yet the crystals when observed are seen to be totally different in each case. Thus they will not be available as methods of identification in forged will cases or when the signatures to cheques are in dispute.

There are no crystals in the ink as it smoothly glides from the point of your pen to the paper, but they rapidly begin to appear as the ink dries, forming in exquisite fashion as on water that is quickly freezing. Under the microscope of the savant who has investigated this subject large crystals appeared in an instant while the ink was drying, making geometrical forms at the bidding of some mysterious force.

Squares and crosses were numerous. There were forms that looked like telegraph poles, and others that seemed like grid-irons. Facetted gems radiating light suddenly sprang into existence under the astonished eyes of the man of science.

Being in aniline ink, they took all the colors of the rainbow, making a gorgeous display that rivalled that of a jeweller's case of precious stones, throwing off rays of every color. Looked at from one point there were diamonds, emeralds and rubies in the collection of ink crystals, then a slight inclination of the paper turned them into sapphires, amethysts and opals, while from another point they seemed like garnets, tourmalines and bits of amber gently playing with the shafts of light under the eyes of the observer.

Who knew that ink could be so brilliant? The dullest man now can write dazzling thoughts. It will not even be necessary for the ambitious author to find a publisher. His gorgeous word painting will astonish the beholder when put under the magnifying glass.

Rejected manuscripts are thus equally as brilliant as those that are accepted, and, after the latter is printed, more so, for printer's ink, it has been found, is a thick and muggy substance which shows none of the exquisite geometric figures of the aniline inks. There are millions of embryo crystals in every bottle of ink, which is a veritable jeweller's shop in what it may show to delight the eye.

## A SNAIL FARM.

### One to be Established on a Large Scale in New Jersey.

George Van Aden proposes to link his future life with the slimy, succulent and savory snail. His idea has a commercial basis, there's millions—of snails—in it. Incidentally he hopes for a good many hundred dollars.

Mr. Van Aden has a truck farm on the outskirts of Elizabeth, N. J.

"Trucking is not what it used to be," said he. "There's too many in the business. The idea first came to me more than six months ago. I used to see these crates of snails sent to the Fulton market from the French steamers week after week, and I noticed that there were never any left on the hands of the marketmen within twenty-four hours. So I set to work to find out all about the business.

"I found they grew on the other side of the water, and that nobody had tried to raise them on this side. Then I managed to get hold of figures which showed me that over 114,000 pounds of the creatures were brought to New York alone last year. This was saying nothing about those shipped to Newark, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities. Then I struck a snag. I got to talking the matter over with a big hunting sharp who lives in Elizabeth. He told me that I could not keep enough through the winter for the next season. So I went to the bureau of agriculture in Washington and got a book on snails. It told how the French snail farmers protected their stock in snowtime. Well, to make a long story short, I started the farm the first week in July. A consignment of snails is now on its way to me on a French steamer from one of the places in France where the choice snails come from. They are sending me 5000 of No. 1 quality. I understand that there are three distinct grades—the highest being known as the Escargots, and the others by some parley-voo names that I forget.

"With fair luck I reckon that by October I shall have increased my stock to 10,000. The snails breed and reach their full growth pretty nearly as quickly as mosquitoes. I can get about $5 per thousand for them in the rough and $7 when they have been picked over and ready for market.

"Next spring I shall settle down to business regularly, and I believe that I can produce 20,000 every month at a profit of about $3 per thousand."

Mr. Van Aden said that he had turned about an acre of his land into "snail pasture." He had fenced it in and covered the top of the fence with tar and broken glass to prevent the snails escaping, and had placed rocks, piles of moss and shelter boxes about the inclosure, in accordance with the instructions given him.—New York Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.


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Farm Stock, Furniture and General Auctioneers,
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Implements, etc., comprising 100 Southdown sheep, 4 cows, 2 heifers, number of hogs, 2 valuable well bred mares, dark bay, 16 hands, 1300 to 1500 lbs., splendid workers in all gears; one fine colt rising 2 yrs.; harness and saddle, 3 plows, harrows, dog cart, horse mowing machine, chickens, carpenters' tools, 3 grindstones, tools and implements of all descriptions and a miscellaneous lot of effects too numerous to mention. Also the balance of the growing crop of hay, etc., and the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. The last item includes some fine hair mattresses. Terms, cash.

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## NOBILITY OF THE DONKEY.

### How the Philosophic Animal was Treated by the Ancients.

The donkey, who rather undeservedly has come to be considered one of the naturals of the animal world, was dedicated by the ancients to Bacchus, while the ass of Silenus was raised to a place among the stars. Apparently he was a more intellectual personage in early days than he is supposed to be at present. Ammontisnus, the grammarian, possessed one who invariably attended his master's lectures on poetry, and would even leave the choicest luncheon of thistles to do so. "Wicked as a red ass" ran an old proverb, which the Copts believed in so firmly that every year they sacrificed an unhappy animal of the detested color by hurling it headlong from a wall.

In an old black-letter translation of Albertus Magnus the donkey figures in the following extraordinary receipt: "Take an adder's skyn, and Auri pigmentum, and greeke pitch of Reupiriticum, and the waxe of newe Bees and the fat or grease of Asse, and breake them all, and put them in a dull seething pot full of water, and make it to seeth at a glowe fire, and after let it waxe cold, and make a taper, and every man that shall see light of it shall seeme headlesse."

Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," mentions as a valuable amulet, "a ring made of the hoofe of an asse's right foot carried about." A tract written by a certain "A. B." in 1595, entitled "The Noblenesse of the Asse," is exceedingly laudatory of that excellent animal: "He refuseth no burden, he goes whither he is sent without any contradiction. He lifts not his foote against any one; he bytes not; he is no fugitive, nor malicious affected. He doth all things in good sort, and to his liking that hath cause to employ him." But what chiefly ells the worthy author with admiration is the donkey's voice—"goodly, sweet, and continuall brayings," which form "a melodious and proportionate kind of musicke."—The Gentleman's Magazine.

## THE SAME OLD STORY.

To the Editor:—I gather from the Ottawa news in this morning's Colonist that the Victoria members are highly elated over their success in obtaining permission for telegraphic communication between this city and the Sound (which should have been granted long since). Their exuberance is shared by the second class clerks and letter carriers of this city (not for the same reason, however), who discovered to-day that without any notice or warning their pay for this month has been docked $10 per man, in direct opposition to all legal and moral obligations.

No bookkeeper would be tolerated in any private firm who used money voted for a certain object to some other purpose; and yet this is what the minister of finance has done. When money has been wanted he has evidently made use of money set apart for the salaries of Victoria officials; and as they were warned by the present minister of justice, when he was up here last autumn, if they complain it will be at their peril.

How is it that if any of the civil service officials has to go short for lack of funds at Ottawa, the poorly paid second class clerks and carriers at Victoria, B. C., are always selected as the victims?

Is this what Prior and Earle are sent to Ottawa for? JUSTICE.

Victoria, May 31.

—Insure your plate glass at Moller's.

One hundred Government street is now the site of the Prescription Drug store of C. H. Bowes, formerly of Johnson Street. Purity and accuracy are two of his watchwords.

## BRIEF LOCALS.

### Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Camping outfits at Weiler Bros. *

—Arrived—New wall papers. Mellor. *

—Trout flies, rods, etc., at Fox's. *

—Art drapery materials in latest effects at Weiler Bros. *

—Ice cream freezers at prices to suit everybody. Shore's hardware. *

—The smokeless frying-pan—the best thing out. Only at A. Barker's, 122 Yates street. *

—The Danube will leave Saturday for the north, and the Maude the same day for the west coast.

—A large contingent of Foresters is expected from the Sound June 14 to celebrate with the local lodges.

—Applications for the position of caretaker to the Old Men's Home will be received till Monday morning, June 10.

—Come and inspect my stock of fine groceries at Cash Grocery, cor. Yates and Douglas streets. Hardress Clarke.

—The Good Hope Mining and Milling Co., and the Paris Belle Gold Mining Co., of Spokane, have been registered to do business in British Columbia.

—Henry Thomas, aged 37, died suddenly of hemorrhage of the brain. Mr. Thomas was for many years employed by Bessinger & Co. Deceased has relatives in Seattle.

—J. E. Chilberg, one of the best known, most popular and most energetic young business men of Seattle, was lost on the ill-fated steamer Colima which foundered off the Mexican coast.

—Grand President Frank J. Kierce, of the Y.M.I., will arrive in the city Saturday from San Francisco and will address an open meeting here in the interest of that society.

—Excursionists by the Pythian excursion to Vancouver on Monday can stay over in the Terminal city till the regular boat on Tuesday afternoon instead of returning by the excursion boat on Monday night. The fare will be the same.

—The following have been appointed examiners to act with Superintendent Pope in the midsummer school teachers' examination: Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, M.A., (Oxon); John Anderson, B. A.; Rev. W. D. Barber, M.A., and Prof. E. Odlum, M.A., B. Sc.

—XXX Flour, Snowflake, Bread Flour, $1; 21lb sugar, $1; Pratt's Astral coal oil, $1.00; good butter, pound, 10c.; 3 lamp glasses, 25c.; Tomatoes, corn, peas, salmon, 10c.; free delivery. H. Stadthagen, the Cheapest Grocery, 165½ Douglas street, second house from Chatham street. *

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Millington took place yesterday from the residence, Pandora avenue. Canon Beanlands conducted the services. The pallbearers were: A. McNeil, Thos Saunders, Wm. White, Wm. Flewin, Alex. Trainer and Wm. Brown.

—W. A. Dier intends erecting a fine residence on an excellent building site on Fernwood road near Pandora avenue. W. J. Cline will be the architect and builder, the contract price being somewhere in the neighborhood of $5,000. Judging from the plans the building will be a decidedly handsome one and will greatly add to the attractiveness of that fashionable quarter of the city.

—Three pounds soda or pilot biscuit for 25c, or 2 pounds molasses snaps for 25c.; choice fresh made cream candy at 25c. per pound, equals 40c.; nice flavored boiled candy at 10c. per pound; French chocolate creams at 25c. per pound; choice English breakfast tea, Formosa, Oolong, Japan, Ceylon blends, flour and sugar at lowest cash prices at Hardress Clarke's, cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

—Following suit to the great special "woman's edition" of the Toronto Globe, a few weeks ago, and other metropolitan dailies, "women's editions" of both the Times and Colonist were issued this week, the former on Monday evening, the latter Tuesday morning. The committee of the Women's National Council who had our Victoria contemporaries in charge on the dates mentioned are to be congratulated on the very creditable papers they have turned out, the Times edition being an especially fine one of twelve pages.—Columbian.

—Hammocks at Weiler Bros. *

—Galvanized wire chicken fencing at cut prices. Shore's hardware. *

—The best assortment of pocket cutlery at Shore's hardware, 57 Johnson. *

—Dave Campbell, well known in Victoria, has been elected chief of the Portland fire department.

—A meeting of the sewerage commissioners will be held to-morrow morning to consider the Coughlan & Mayo claim.

—The work of raising the sidewalk on Yates street, near the Adelphi building, is being rapidly pushed forward to completion.

—It is easier than walking down hill to get a perfect fit from our large stock of men's suits at $7.50. Cameron, the Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson St.

—A couple of Chinamen got into a fracas this morning and as a result one of them is in a cell at the police station, charged with assault, he having flourished a carving knife.

—The Primrose ball committee will give a fruit and candy social dance in A. O. U. W. Hall on Friday evening, May 31st. Richardson's orchestra. Admission, gentleman and lady, 50c. *

—The two act drama entitled "Among the Breakers," will be produced at Semple's Hall, Victoria West, to-morrow evening (Saturday), under the auspices of Victoria West Lodge, No. 29, I.O.G.T.

—Charles Carroll, arrested last evening for stealing three window sashes, was this morning sentenced to one month with hard labor. He removed the sashes from an old building on Johnson street and pawned them.

—An Indian drunk and a fellow aboriginal charged with having liquor in his possession occupied the attention of the police magistrate for a short time this morning. The former was fined $5 and the latter $25 and costs.

—The steamer Charmer will leave for Vancouver on Monday morning next with the excursionists for the Pythian celebration. Tickets, good for return either Monday or Tuesday, $200. Lacrosse match, bicycle races and sports.*

—The Victoria Hydraulic Mining Co. have 60 men at work on their claim at the Forks of the Quesnelle. The men are under Mr. John Hepburn and are said to be moving earth at a great rate. Mr. Holt, president of the company, is also up there.

—The "M. K. system of circulating literature," which is just being introduced in Victoria, appears to be an excellent idea. The payment of a small sum monthly will ensure to the subscriber the choice of fifty high-class publications. It must commend itself to all who have a taste for the periodical form of literature.

—Dr. Ernest Hall, who returned last evening from an extended trip, during which he visited Germany for the purpose of noting experiments in the famous anti-toxine remedy for diphtheria, gives as his opinion that anti-toxine, of which so much has been heard, is a triumph of modern science and is destined to come into general use throughout the civilized world.

—The time for appealing against the city assessment for 1895 was up a few days ago, and the list of appellants has been made out. It is about the same size as usual, but it is made up principally of large property holders. The court of revision to consider the appeals will sit on Tuesday next and will be composed of Mayor Teague and Aldermen Humphrey, McLellan, Macmillan and Hall.

—Hon. Amor De Cosmos was charged in the police court this morning with allowing premises owned by him to remain in an unsanitary condition. The premises are occupied by Chinamen. The case was remanded for a week. Another charge laid by the sanitary officer was against George Stevens, owner of a building at the corner of Fort and Blanchard streets. He was charged with failing to connect the premises with the sewer. This case was also remanded for a week to give the accused an opportunity to comply with the by-law.

—It would have been impossible to have had a more pleasant time than the one in connection with the regular meeting of the Triumph Lodge, No. 16, I.O. G.T., which was held in the Masonic Hall, Esquimalt, on Thursday evening. The large hall was quite crowded. Visitors from the other three lodges came out in great force. There was one candidate initiated into the Order, after which an excellent programme was rendered. Short addresses from Brothers Townsend and Netherby brought to a close a meeting long to be remembered.

—An unusally large number of whisky cases have been disposed of in the city police court during the month, due principally to the Indian potlach on the reserve. Twenty drunks, many of them Indians, faced the magistrate; fifteen white men and Chinamen were charged with supplying liquor to Indians, one with attempting to do so and seventeen Indians were found with liquor in their possession. The other cases are enumerated as follows: Infraction of revenue by-law, 1; health by-law, 1; sewerage by-law, 2; fire protection by-law, 2; street by-law, 10; park by-law, 1; confined as necessary witnesses, 6; assault, 7; unsound mind, 3; selling liquor to youth, 1; infraction of the liquor regulation act, 1; larceny, 4; vagrancy, 2; aggravated assault, 1; malicious injury to property, 1, and housebreaking, 2.

—Remember the A. O. F. celebration on June 15th [illegible]

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THE VERY LATEST in Fine Photography. See them at Skene Lowe's studio, 63 Government street.

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Come and talk with us on the question.
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Corner Government and Johnson Streets

## VICTORIA SPRING ASSIZES

### Verdict of Not Guilty in the Case of Mati Matson, Charged With Arson.

### Mitchell and Taylor Get Six Months for Housebreaking —Gambling Cases.

The trial of Mati Matson was finished last night, and the jury, after an absence of about half an hour, returned a verdict of not guilty. The evidence against the accused consisted of alleged threats to burn the house, and shortly after the fire he was found in his house with wet boots. John Kelly Smith and his wife were the principal witnesses for the prosecution. On cross-examination Smith admitted that he hated Matson and that he and his wife often fought. He denied using a rifle to scare his wife either from getting drunk or from giving evidence in favor of Matson. The wife in her cross-examination said her husband did try to scare her with the rifle.

Mr. P. S. Lampman, for the defence, set up the theory that Smith and his wife the night of the fire were uproarious at their own house and in some way they set fire to the house. John Long and Charlie Bamfield swore that they came by the house about 10 the evening of the fire and there was then a noise going on.

After addresses by the counsel for accused, and Mr. A. G. Smith for the prosecution, Mr. Justice Drake charged the jury rather against the prosecution. The jury retired and returned the verdict above stated.

The assize court re-opened at 9:30 this morning before Mr. Justice Walkem. Mitchell and Taylor were charged with stealing goods from the Gordon hotel, the goods at the time being under distress for room rent. It was a straight case against the defendants. The clothes belonged to Taylor and Mitchell got them out for him. The jury returned a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy. His lordship sentenced them to six months with hard labor and told them it was a light sentence.

At one o'clock to-day the case against John Cook, for keeping a gaming house at the Bee Hive saloon on the 23rd day of January last, was commenced. Black Jack was the game carried on there in a little back room. Several young men were called who testified to going in this room and there meeting several friends and indulging in the seductive game. On cross-examination by Mr. Archer Martin, counsel for the defence, the witnesses said they were not gamblers and did not resort there for the purpose of gaming.

Mr. Smith briefly addressed the jury for the crown and was followed by Mr. Martin, who urged that simply because young men happened to play cards in his client's house the jury could not convict the prisoner.

His lordship followed strongly against the prisoner, who, he said, was practically undefended. Gambling, he said, leads to misery, families, wives and children suffer—it was, perhaps, worse than drunkenness.

Mr. Martin objected to certain parts of the charge, and said that it was not gaming unless played for excessive stakes. He asked the judge to direct the jury (1) That no game is unlawful in itself unless played for an excessive stake. (2) That there is no evidence it was kept for gain. (3) There is no evidence that they resorted to the saloon for gain. (4) That the chances were alike equal to all the players. (5) That a hand was not kept by one or more of the players exclusively of the rest of the players.

His lordship refused to change his charge, saying that if he erred the prisoner had his remedy by writ of error to a higher court.

The jury retired and Mr. Matin asked his lordship for a case stated in the event of the jury deciding against his client.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### An Appeal in the Case of Denny Versus Sayward.

Mr. Justice McCreight and Mr. Justice Walkem, sitting as a Divisional Court yesterday, heard the defendant's appeal in Denny and Prefontaine vs. Sayward. The plaintiffs recovered a judgment for about $17,000 against Wm. F. Sayward in the Superior Court of the State of Washington and sued here on their foreign judgment. The present chief justice was the solicitor on the record for the defendant up to the time of his appointment, after which no change was made. The plaintiffs took out a summons under Order XIV for judgment and served it by leaving it at Mr. Davie's former office, which at the time of leaving it there was occupied by Hunter & Duff, who refused to take any notice of it. Mr. Justice Drake made the order for judgment and from [illegible] on the ground that he was an American citizen not represented by a solicitor on the record and therefore was not and could not be before the court. Judgment was reserved. Gordon Hunter for the appellant and E. P. Davis, Q.C., contra.

## BUSINESS CHANGE.

### B. C. Cattle Co.'s Business Sold to the B. C. Market Co., Limited.

The meat business hitherto carried on by the B. C. Cattle Co., at the corner of Yates and Government streets, has been purchased by the B. C. Market Co., Limited. The Dominion Market on Yates street was also taken over by the new company, of which Mr. D. W. Gillies is manager. The establishment at the corner of Yates and Government streets has undergone a great change in the internal arrangement. A partition separates about one-third of the space from the main store; the smaller section—as a fruit and confectionery stall—to be run in connection with the main establishment. A large cold storage department, at the back of the market, where meats can be properly kept in the hottest of weather, is one of the features in the new arrangements. Marble slabs, plate glass mirrors and the liberal use of paint has wrought such a transformation, that one would hardly know the place. Wire screens replace the unwieldy gates at the front of the store, and are to be extended around the corner on Yates street. A change, which Manager Gillies intends making at once, will be a sad shock to old-timers: the verandah will be torn down!

When all the improvements contemplated have been made Victoria may boast of an establishment second to none of its kind on the coast, and there can be no question but that the commendable enterprise of the company will meet with the appreciation it deserves.

## FIRES DURING THE MONTH.

### Eight Fires and a Total Loss of Little Over Two Hundred Dollars.

The record of fires for May is as follows:

May 9.—7:20 p.m., still alarm; fire at one-story frame residence, No. 93 Fort street. Cause, defective chimney; no loss.

May 11—6:30 p.m., brush fire, Gorge road; no loss.

May 11—7 p.m., box 24; fire on roof of one-story frame residence, No. 36 Caledonia avenue. Owner and occupant, Jabez King; cause, sparks; loss, $5; insurance, $500.

May 14—10 p.m., incendiary fire at new two-story frame residence, Carr street. Owner, Mrs. T. N. Hibben; no loss; insurance, $950.

May 15—3:50 p.m., incendiary fire at shed adjoining No. 10 Mears street; no loss.

May 16—3:40 p.m., fire at two-story frame residence, Leighton road; cause, unknown. Owner and occupant, J. McLarty; loss, $200; insurance, $2,300.

May 17—12 mid-day, box 31; incendiary fire at two-story brick building, No. 9 Johnson street. Owner, Mrs. Rowlands; occupant, R. J. Ferguson; loss, $20; insurance, $6,500.

May 24—9:30 p.m., incendiary fire at one-story frame residence, Lansdowne road. Owner, Mrs. M. Devoe; occupant, F. Devoe; loss, $15; insurance, $500.

Fires during May, 8; losses, $246.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Several complaints of inferior quality of Rolled Oats have of late reached us; we therefore beg to state that we are only responsible for quality of goods put up in 7 lb, 22½ lb, 45 lb and 90 lb sacks and branded with our name. The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Limited Liability.

### Public School.

$5.00.

Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, competition Prize Ad; 60 words; subject, "Dress Fabrics in all Shades," to be in not later than 22nd June, 1895. John Partridge.

### Nervous People.

All those who are all tired out and have that tired feeling and sick headache can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25c.

—Closing out sale tinware at Shore's hardware, 57 Johnson street. Come and [illegible]

WARNING
$100 Reward
Will be given to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons imitating our trade-mark which consists of the letters "T & B" Stamped in Bronze on each plug of our
T & B Myrtle Navy
SMOKING TOBACCO
and "T & B" Tin Tag on our
Chewing Tobacco
The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

When a man from contentment sits brooding apart,
He has troubles, no doubt, and has woes,
It may be that love's arrows have pierced through his heart,
Or perhaps it's the fit of his clothes.

All the Clothes I make

...Fit...

both form and pocketbook

Summer Suits at $18.
Pants from $5.

Walter D. Kinnaird
The Cash Tailor,
46 Johnson Street.

Butter and Eggs.
CONSIGNMENTS ARRIVING WEEKLY.
J. & A. CLEARIHUE,
m7-tf 26 Yates Street.

STANLEY PARK RACES,
(LATE BOWKER PARK)
Saturday, June 8th, 1895.
Steeplechasing and Running Races.

1st RACE—Open to Gentlemen's saddle horses (maidens); 1-2 mile heats, two in three. Sweepstake of $10.00 each, with cup valued at $25.00 added; second horse saves entrance fee.

2nd RACE—Steeplechase for Polo Ponies 14 1-2 hands high and under; mile and a half over 12 jumps. 1st prize, cup valued at $25.00; 2nd prize cup valued at $15. Entrance fee $3.00.

3rd RACE—Open Steeplechase; purse $75.00, handicap, about 2 1-4 miles. Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse. Four to enter and three to start or no race.

4th RACE—Indian Pony Race; half mile heats, 3 in 5; to be ridden by pure-blooded Indians. Post entries.

5th RACE—Grand Steeplechase, open to all gentlemen's hunters; about one mile and three-quarters; over 14 jumps; gentlemen riders. 1st prize cup, $45; 2nd prize silver tray, $18; entrance fee $3.

CONDITIONS—1st race. Open to gentlemen's saddle horses that have never won a race. Half mile heats, 2 in 3. Weight 150 lbs.

2nd Race—Open to ordinary polo ponies 14 1-2 hands high and under. Entrance fee $3. Weight 140 lbs.

3rd Race—Open Steeplechase, 2 1-4 miles. Four to enter, three to start or no race. Entrance 10 per cent. of purse.

4th Race—Indian Pony Race; half mile heats; 3 in 5. To be ridden by pure-blooded Indians. Post entries.

5th Race—Grand Steeplechase, open to all gentlemen's hunters; about 1 3-4 miles, over 14 jumps. Gentlemen riders. Entrance fee $3. Weight 150 lbs.

All horses and riders must qualify for races 1, 2 and 5.

All entries to be made on or before Thursday, June 6th, 1895, 6 p. m. No entries will be allowed for the races after that date.

All entry fees must accompany entries, which should be addressed to

R. STANLEY,
P.O. Drawer 19, Victoria, B.C.
Parties [illegible]

## EXTRAORDINARY FLYING.

### A Great Trial to Take Place in Paris Next Month.

A trial of pigeon flying on a vast scale has been organized in Paris, and will take place on June 23rd, between the well known heights of the Trocadero and the Eiffel tower on the opposite side of the Seine. The demonstration will be international in character, and the Columbarian societies, not only in France, but in other countries, have been specially invited to take part in it. The proprietors of Le Petit Journal, with whom the project originated, have, with a view of throwing light on the question of the utilization of carrier pigeons at sea, engaged a steam vessel which will sail on June 29 from St. Nazaire, and which will carry pigeons various distances, thence to be dispatched with messages, arrangements being made for the accurate registration of time, speed, and other details. Medals and money prizes will be competed for on the occasion.—London Daily News.

## SWEET DREAMS.

### An Accomplishment That Every Girl Should Acquire.

Many a girl knows how to dance perfectly, how claret-cup is compounded, and how to make a "Welsh Rabbit," who has no more idea than a baby has concerning the proper way of making a bed.

Yet the making of a bed is one of the first accomplishments a girl should acquire, for there is no woman who, in the course of her life, will not have reason to use it—in the emergencies of illness, for her tossing children, for her own restless hours in a wakeful night, when servants and attendants are far away, and on many a sudden occasion. The mattresses of any one, even of a princess, were she bathed and perfumed twice a day, will give the room in which they are a close atmosphere if they are not thoroughly well aired in the morning—not merely the top mattress, but the whole bedding; and as often as once a week the whole frame-work and the spring should be carefully dusted, and wood and metal gone over with a damp cloth. When the mattresses are well aired, and so turned that the same portion that was slept on the night before shall not be slept on during the next night, then the covering blanket should be laid over them, and tucked under them, followed by the under sheet. If the sheets have been purchased ready-made, they are quite likely to be too short for secure tucking in at foot and head, and in that case the under sheet should be laid across the foot exactly even with the lower edge of the mattress, and tucked under at the sides and at the head so firmly that it cannot slide upward. But it is best to have the sheets made at home, or to order, three yards long before the half-inch hem at one end and the two-inch hem at the other are turned.

With sheets of that length the bed can always be comfortable; for if the bed gets full of wrinkles is is just as uncomfortable as if it were full of crumbs. But if the lower end of the mattress is lifted, and the sheet passed smoothly under it and under the sides, and drawn a little tight, and again with great pains under the head, there need not be a crumpled roseleaf in that bed. Particularly is this necessary in sickness, when it is often least to secure the four corners underneath with big shield-pins. The upper sheet and the remainder of the bedclothes should then be laid on one by one, tucked in at the foot, and left free at the sides, for pulling and freedom and warmth, always making sure that there is enough of the upper sheet to cover the blankets at the top and prevent their touching the face.

Mrs. Stowe gave Topsy excellent directions for making a bed, which can be learned by any one to advantage. But when, the bolster and pillows being matters of personal choice, the bed is properly made merely in the matter of the sheets, one is tempted to say on falling wearily into it that not only blessed is the man who invented sleep, as Sancho Panza said, but blessed is he or she who invented sheets.—Harper's Bazar.

## A CHINESE ENTERPRISE.

### A Feather Bed House for the Tramps of Pekin.

We are all more or less interested nowadays in China and the Chinese. They are a curious people, and their customs are so different from those of other nations that to us, who are proud of being civilized, they sometimes seem quite ridiculous. What civilized nation would provide a regular home for beggars, for instance—not as a matter of charity, for all civilized people do that, but purely in the line of business? Yet the Chinese do this, if the following story told by a German newspaper is true. According to this journal, the Kleine Chronik, a joint stock company in Pekin, erected some years ago a large building termed Ki-mao-fan, or hen-feather house. It is to be used as a night refuge for the begging population of the celestial city. A monster feather bed covers the whole floor of one of the largest rooms. Old and young are admitted without distinction. Each settles down for the night as comfortably as he can in this ocean of feathers. At first each sleeper received a small blanket, but it was found, subsequently, that these blankets very soon disappeared, being probably appropriated by the servants of the establishment, so an enormous common blanket, full of round holes through which the beggars at rest on the feathers can thrust their heads for air, was made large enough to cover the floor of the whole room. In the day time this general blanket was drawn up to the ceiling by ropes and pulleys, and at night, when all the company are in their places, it is let down, and then the beggars have to look sharp to get their heads through one of the holes lest they run a good chance of being suffocated. The same in the morning they must be careful to draw their heads out of the hole at the first stroke of the tom-tom, when the blanket is again lifted from the huge nest, lest they be drawn to the ceiling and hanged.—Harper's Weekly.

## A LAWYER'S BUNGLING.

### The Foolish Bargain Made in Regard to the New Rifles.

If fresh proof were wanted of the unwisdom of passing the national administration of affairs over to lawyers almost entirely, we have it in the purchase of rifles for the Canadian militia. The late minister of militia, Hon. J. C. Patterson, was—like the new minister, Mr. Dickey—a lawyer. No doubt, in this business transaction he did the best he could, but, being a lawyer, and knowing little or nothing about the merits of the business affair entrusted to him, he made a complete botch of it. This is what Mr Dickey, the new minister, said at Ottawa on May 8th, regarding the failure of the new Martini-Metford rifles to come up to expectations:—

"The Dominion government made an agreement with the home government to take a certain number of these rifles, and when they came out here it was found that the barrel was much heavier than had been anticipated by our authorities in making the purchase, but an examination of the correspondence which led to the contract satisfied me that the home government had been absolutely in good faith in the matter, that the rifle they supplied to us was exactly what they had contracted to deliver to us, and that the good faith of Canada required that it should carry out that purchase and take the rifles and pay for them. I felt that if any class in the country would resent anything like bad faith towards the military authorities of the mother country on the purchase of rifles, that class would be the riflemen of Canada. If we made a bad bargain, we should be men enough to stand by it and pay what that bargain cost us, and we should not make us pay the piper. Our [illegible] ada will not repudiate a just debt, especially one to the mother country. But it is hard that we should be out thousands of dollars in hard cash simply because Mr. Patterson didn't know his business, for transacting which we paid him $8000 per year. Mr. Patterson's bungling only accentuates what has been said in these columns about the necessity of having more men with commercial training and experience in our governments. How long would these business men stave off bankruptcy if we continued to make wretchedly bad bargains like this wasteful purchase of useless rifles?—Canadian Grocer.

### Quick Time to the East.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has put into effect a new and shorter schedule for eastbound trains, which now leave Seattle at 2 p.m., and Tacoma at 3 p.m., daily, making the run to Chicago in 16 hours less than heretofore. Time to New York, four and a half days. Best schedule ever in effect across the continent. Passenger trains are all now lighted by electricity and heated by steam. For tickets apply to E. E. Blackwood, agent, Adelphi Building.

See that Every Yard of the New and Ideal Interlining has this label on it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
No 10
FIBRE CHAMOIS
LIGHT AND DURABLE
EVERY YARD LABELLED
PATENTED JULY '90 & MAR '96. TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

Three injunctions have already been granted by the Canadian Courts and many in the United States restraining merchants from selling cheap and inferior imitations, heavy damages being allowed.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Good Things to eat are still better when made with COTTOLENE for they are FREE from GREASE and are easily digested. For Frying, Shortening, and all Cooking purposes COTTOLENE is better and purer than lard.

Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Wellington and Ann Sts.
MONTREAL.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,
L. P. LOCKE, Master.
Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.
Lv Victoria ..... .....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo ....Friday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

WEST COAST.
Str. Thistle,
W. LANGLEY, Master.
Steamer Thistle leaves E. & N. Wharf, Victoria, for Alberni and West Coast Points every Wednesday at 8 p.m., as freight and passengers may offer.
For freight or passage apply on board, or at Company's Office, Store Street.

TRANSPORTATION.

HONOLULU, by C. P. R. Co. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!
The Oceanic Steamship Company
Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco
FOR HONOLULU ONLY
S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, June 8th, 1895, at 2 p.m.
For passage apply to 128 Montgomery St.
For freight apply to 327 Market street.
For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change
The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel screw Steamer Monowai, Thursday, June 27, at 8 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.
or W. WEBSTER, District Agent.
R. P. CONNON, Agent, Bastion Square, Victoria
CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C Rouse, Receivers
NORTHERN PACIFIC
RUNS
Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,
TO
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.
THROUGH TICKETS
To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.
TIME SCHEDULE.

| SPEED 18 knots | Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON." | | | TONNAGE 1147 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 30 pm | Lv | M | ...*Victoria... | 110 Ar 4 30 pm |
| 11 45 pm | Lv | 38 | Pt. Townsend | 72 Lv 1 30 pm |
| 3 00 am | Lv | 82 | ...Seattle.... | 38 Lv 10 15 am |
| 4 45 am | Ar | 110 | ...*Tacoma... | 81 Lv 8 00 am |

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.
* Daily except Monday.
E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.
A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.
No. 255 Morrison St., corner of Third St., Portland, Or.

GREAT NORTHERN
Shortest and Quickest Line
..TO..
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago, New York, Boston, And all U. S. Points,
..ALSO TO..
Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec,
And All Eastern Canadian Points.
Daylight Run over the Cascade and Rocky Mountains.
...The Grandest Scenery...
IN AMERICA.
SUPERB BUFFET, ELEGANT DINING, PALACE SLEEPING AND COSY TOURIST CARS.
Magnificent Fleet of Steamers on Great Lakes
For tickets, etc., see
H. MARTIN,
75 Government Street.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.
NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.
ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.
The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.
THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.
Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.
7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.
Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays Trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning leave Nelson on Sundays and Tuesdays at 8:30 a.m., [illegible] at 5:30 p.m., same days.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.
TIME TABLE NO. 24
To take effect at 6 a.m. on Friday, April 5, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

| No. 1 Daily. | No. 3 Fri. Sat. Sn. | STATIONS. | No. 2 Daily. | No. 4 Fri. Sat. Sn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| South Bound, Read Up. | | | North Bound, Read Down. | |
| Ar 9 30 am | Ar 5 30 pm | Victoria | Dp 8 00 am | Dp 4 30 pm |
| 9 25 | 5 25 | Hillside | 8 11 | 4 43 |
| 9 15 | 5 15 | Esquimalt | 8 21 | 4 53 |
| 9 05 | 5 05 | Colwood | 8 31 | 5 03 |
| 8 55 | 4 55 | Langford | 8 41 | 5 13 |
| 8 50 | 4 50 | Goldstream | 8 46 | 5 18 |
| 8 45 | 4 45 | Summit Siding | 8 51 | 5 23 |
| 8 35 | 4 35 | Shawnigan Lake | 9 01 | 5 33 |
| 8 25 | 4 25 | Cobble Hill | 9 11 | 5 43 |
| 8 15 | 4 15 | McPherson's | 9 21 | 5 53 |
| 8 05 | 4 05 | Duncans | 9 31 | 6 03 |
| 7 55 | 3 55 | Somenos | 9 41 | 6 13 |
| 7 45 | 3 45 | Westholme | 9 51 | 6 23 |
| 7 35 | 3 35 | Chemainus | 10 01 | 6 33 |
| 7 25 | 3 25 | Oyster Bay Siding | 10 11 | 6 43 |
| 7 15 | 3 15 | Oyster Bay | 10 21 | 6 53 |
| 7 05 | 3 05 | Nanaimo | 10 31 | 7 03 |
| 6 50 | 2 50 | Wellington | 10 46 | 7 18 |
| Lv 6 40 | Lv 2 40 | Ar | Lv 10 55 | Lv 7 28 |

On Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.
Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.
Return tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.
No return tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.
Through rates between Victoria and Comox.
Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.
A DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST
TAKE THE
CANADIAN AND SOO-PACIFIC ROUTE . . .
THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
..TO..
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, Toronto, Chicago & Montreal
Running through sleepers and upholstered Tourist cars without change, through the grandest scenery in America.
For rates and all information apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)
TIME TABLE NO. 26,
Taking effect March 1st, 1895.

Vancouver Route.
Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.
Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.
Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 5 o'clock p.m. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.
Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Clayoquot points on the 1st and 16th of each month.
The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y
Dispatch a steamer
Every 5 days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 A.M.
[illegible]
E. E. BLACKWOOD & CO., Agents.

**JUST ARRIVED** a large consignment of Men's **SUMMER SUITS.** These Goods were part of a **BANKRUPT STOCK** and bought at a BIG DISCOUNT FOR CASH and will be sold CHEAP. See these Prices: $5, $6.90, $7.50, $8.75 per Suit. Worth DOUBLE the figures.

**B. Williams & Co.,** Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

# SIBERIA OF THE TURKS.

## Christians Sent as Exiles to Fezzan in the Sahara.

Armenian Christians who are not murdered for their religion are liable to to be sent to a place which is the Turkish substitue for Siberia, says the Post-Dispatch. This is Fezzan, a country in Sahara, a country which is described in detail further on.

The prisoners are conveyed to oases separated from the rest of the world by a desert which only a well-equipped caravan can cross. In the case reported here the prisoners were made to march barefooted over the burning sands while their guards rode on camels. Once at the oases they are isolated in the midst of the most fanatical of all Mohammedan populations, and one which is entirely removed from European influences.

The Christian Women's Board of Missions of America has taken a strong interest in the case of Sohog Mahdissan, who has been exild to Fezzan. A petition for his pardon has been sent by word to the Sultan. The Rev. L. T. Sweeney, a missionary of Columbas, sends the following account of the case to the World:

Early in the year 1889 there was a young man named Avedis Zotian living off the eastern end of the Black Sea, not far from the head waters of the Euphrates.

Two events combined to make life very bright and full of meaning to him. He had recently married a lovely young Armenian wife and had also embraced Protestantism as represented by an American missionary. Filled with enthusiasm he conceived the idea of attempting the conversion of his neighbors and and friends. He wrote in Armenian the following statement:

"God have mercy on us!

"O men and brethren, perhaps this is our last day; and who knows whether or not we shall be alive to-morow? Therefore I pray you let us leave off our sins and pray to God to teach us the true way of salvation, for the terrible judgment day is at hand."

Thinking he could the more readily reach his Moslem friends by having it in their language, he went to Sahag Mahdissian, who was at that time teaching in a missionary school supported by American missionaries, and asked him to translate the Armenian sentence into Turkish. Sahag was a young convert like Avedis, and without thinking of harm or stopping to ask his friend his purpose, translated the paper. A few days later Avedis pasted it upon a small box and carried it through the streets of the city.

The people gathered in a crowd around him to read the paper and he began to preach Christ and his gospel to them. This naturally attracted the attention of the police, who promptly arrested him and put him into prison. In the preliminary trial the authorities forced him to divulge the name of the one who translated the paper. Sahag was at once arrested and imprisoned with him as a fellow-conspirator.

The trial at Silvas failed to develop anything further than the above facts, but Sahag and Avedis ware put in irons, taken overland, a week's journey, to the Black Sea, and conveyed by steamer to Constantinople. They were kept for 10 days in the common prison at Yildiz—the residence of the Sultan. There is much mystery connected with this prison. Many strange stories are floating through the city connecting it with all manner of crimes and cruelties. They are strange, weird stories, rivaling all that has ever been written of the Bridge of sighs and the Ducal Prison in Venice.

Persons woh enter there have little chance of communicating with their friends. The only account their friends could get of Sahag and Avedis was that they had been sent into exile, but when and where was not divulged. Sahag had a young wife and child, and Avedis a bride, while both had many relatives, but no reply could be drawn from the authorities as to the whereabouts of their unfortunate loved ones. After some months Sahag's pastor, the Rev. N. Shishmanian, received from him a letter written in Turkish, merely stating that they had been banished to Fezzan. The authorities inspected their letters and they could not state any of the details of their treatment. Nearly a year later Sahag had, by careful conduct and ready obedience to all orders, so far gained the confidence of his captors that he was permitted to send sealed letters, written in Armenian.

Then came the terrible story of the almost indescribable crulties practiced by the wild Arabs of the desert. After leaving Constantinople they were taken to Tripoli, where they were placed in the hands of the Arabs to carry to Fezzan. Their custodians were mounted on camels, but Sahag and Avedis were forced to march on foot by the side of the rocking ships of the desert, under a blazing African sun for thirty days.

Enfeebled by hunger and tortured by thirst, they would sometimes lag behind. Then they were cruelly beaten. At night their tormentors would lay them upon the sand and, crossing their long knives over their throats demanded that they abjure Christ and profess Islamism upon pain of instant death. But with martyr spirit they endured twenty-nine such horrible nights alone with their enemies, with nothing to sustain them but the spiritual presence of Him who died witnessing a good confession before Pontius Pilate. They refused to deny their Lord. The last night before the end of their journey, seeing that all threats and persuasions were unavailing, the Arabs resorted to the chief argument of the prophet, and with horrible brutalities circumcised them, declaring at the time: "Now you are Moslem." In this condition they staggered to the end of their journey, delirious with fever and faint from the loss of blood.

A few days afterwards the body of young Zotian was found in a neighboring field. How or under what circumstances he died will probably never be known till the revelation of the righteous judgement of God. Sahag still lives, though he came near dying several times before he became acclimated. He has often been reduced to such an extremity that he has been compelled to sell his fez for bread and endure bareheaded the hot African sun.

looked the same way until it came in contact with the steel sides of the battleship Victoria. The Victoria was sunk and the Camperdown, although she delivered a glancing blow, was many months in dry dock before repairs were completed.

Those who are not admirers of the Ammen design predict that the Katahdin will be rendered hors de combat in the same way, if she rams the side of an ironclad. And those who expect much from the craft point out that the ironclad will be sunk by such encounter, and that, even if the ram goes down with her enemy, she will have performed her mission. Ironclads, some of them, cost nearly $4,000,000. The Ammen boat was built for $930,000 Therefore, if a million dollar ram can sink a four-million-dollar battleship, even though she destroys herself in so doing, that country will be the gainer which possesses the ram.

The Katahdin, modified as she has been from time to time, can now be described as a twin-screw, armor-plated vessel of 2050 tons displacement. Her original design called for a vessel 243 feet in length. The contractors studied the plans, and proposed an addition of about eight feet, urging that additional space would greatly increase the vessel's coal-carrying capacity. The change was approved by the navy department which also authorized that a solid steel casting for the stem be substituted for the removable head, which was originally proposed. The height of the conning tower was also increased.

The vessel measures now 250 feet 9 inches in length, and has an extreme breadth of beam of 43 feet 5 inches. When coaled and commissioned for service her mean draught will be 15 feet. The vessel's engines, which are of the vertical, triple-expansion type, are expected to give an indicated horse-power of 4800, and to develop a speed of 17 knots per hour. For each quarter knot in excess of that speed the contractors are to receive a bonus of $15,000.

Instead of a penalty for a similar sum being deducted from the contract price in the event of the vessel not maintaining 17 knots an hour for a two hours' consecutive run the vessel is to be rejected altogether.

The Katahdin's normal coal supply is 175 tons. Her engines are in separate compartments, and each is wholly independent of the other. Forced draught is to be supplied on the closed fire-room system. The propellers, which are three-bladed, are of manganese bronze.

The armor which protects the vessel's curved deck has sufficient resisting qualities to deflect missiles from any but the highest-powered ordnance. The hatches have armored plates, and the smoke-stack and ventilators are protected by 6 inches of steel. The conning tower is sixteen inches in thickness.—New York Times.

**BABIES SAVED.**

MADE HAPPY, BRIGHT AND STRONG.

**LACTATED FOOD THE LIFE-SAVING AGENT.**

During the past few months scores of infants have been saved in Canada. Mothers have written about the wonders accomplished by Lactated Food, and assert that it saved the lives of their darlings. The saved babies, before using Lactated Food, were puny, weak and sickly, and some had been given up to die.

Lactated Food is doing this grand work every day. When the mother cannot nurse her babe, when the little one's stomach is so weak that it cannot retain other foods, Lactated Food is always retained and relished.

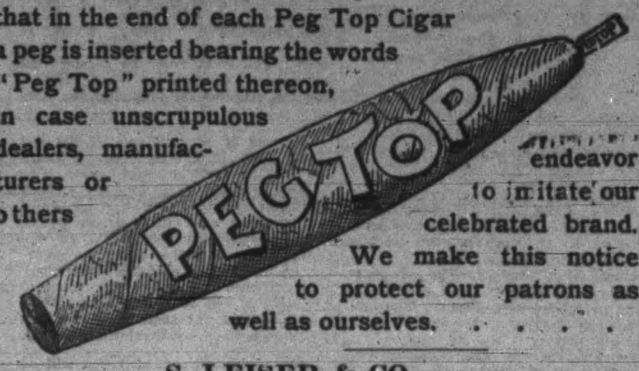
Mistress (a widow)—Well, Johnson, I'm sorry you are going to leave us, but you're very fortunate in having this money left you. (Pleasantly.) I suppose you'll be looking out for a wife now.

Johnson (the butler)—Well, really, ma'am, I feel very much honored at what you propose, but I'm engaged to a young woman already.—London Tit Bits.

Maternal Solicitude—Head surgeon at the hospital: "I must tell you, my good woman, that your son will be compelled to have his leg taken off." Anxious Parent—"Oh, dear! Then what can I do with his other boot?"

**Warning to the Public.**

We earnestly request the public to see that in the end of each Peg Top Cigar a peg is inserted bearing the words "Peg Top" printed thereon, in case unscrupulous dealers, manufacturers or others endeavor to imitate our celebrated brand. We make this notice to protect our patrons as well as ourselves. . . . .




S. LEISER & CO.,
Sole Agents for British Columbia.

## GRAND JURY'S PRESENTMENT.

Drainage and Fire Protection at the Jubilee Hospital.

At the assizes yesterday afternoon the grand jury made their presentment to Mr. Justice Drake, who presided. It follows:

To His Lordship Mr. Justice Drake:

We, the grand jury, wish to report that in accordance with the charge from the bench, we visited the provincial jail, and found everything in perfect order, the cells and all affairs being neat and clean. We cannot speak too highly of Warden John, who showed us every courtesy and everything in connection with the institution.

From there we went to the Jubilee Hospital, and were received by the house surgeon, Dr. Richardson, and shown over the building. Everything was in the utmost order and neatness with regard to each department, but we wish to point out that in our opinion the drainage is not at all what it should be, and we would like to bring it to the notice of the authorities, and hope that they will see their way to give their immediate attention to a matter of such vital importance to the general public, more especially to the drain running along the sidewalk on Cadboro Bay road.

Also we would like to draw your attention to the bad state of drainage at the present time in other parts of the city.

We noticed and must point out that the system of putting out fires in the hospital is very crude. At present they have to rely simply upon buckets. We are of opinion that something should be done to prevent what would be a very serious accident.

We would also counsel the necessity of enforcing the law in the case of Chinese lotteries; we are informed that a great many persons frequent the different resorts, in many cases losing more than they can afford. A very bad feature is the number of youths who attend. We hope the proper authorities will take steps to eradicate the evil.

JOHN J. DOWNEY,
Foreman.

## TO BOOM COREA.

The Japs Ready to Invest Large Sums in the Hermit Kingdom.

The success of the Japanese in securing Formosa carries with it responsibilities so grave that foreigners here are asking whether the men at the head of the government of Japan will be able to make these new territories a source of strength to the nation. Formosa, in its present undeveloped condition, yields over 1,000,000 taels revenue to China. The first thing the Japanese will do will be to develop to their fullest extent the camphor industry. Then will follow the scientific exploiting of the fisheries and other resources of the island, including, it is said, some very valuable gold and silver mines.

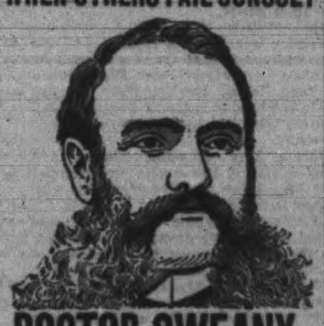
It is probable that as soon as Japan is fully in possession Japanese mechanics and farmers will pour into the islands by thousands. The mother country is overcrowded by both artisans and coolies who have no trade. Hawaii has absorbed 25,000 of these unskilled coolies within five years and companies are reaching out to send Japanese contract laborers to Mexico and Central America, and even to Australia. Formosa and Corea are far nearer home, and the chances for success are greater, as the Japanese will be unhampered.

Corea promises to see the greatest development within the next few years. The Japanese government is preparing to advance $3,000,000 to Coreans, and private companies stand ready to give large sums for increasing the rice trade and other industries. The field for development in Corea is almost unlimited, as rice is about the only product which was grown extensively under the old regime. If the Japanese secure the right to operate the gold and silver mines, the days of the Big Bonanza on the Comstock lode in Nevada may be surpassed, for foreign engineers who have made a hasty examination of several of the mines along the eastern coast of Corea, declare they have ore of phenomenal richness. Much of the land in Corea is adapted to wheat, and having lain fallow for ages, it will produce big crops for years without fertilizers. The Japanese have a Canaan before them in Corea, and they should be able to convert the unproductive Hermit Kingdom into the greatest rice and wheat producing country in the far East.

**Clearance Sale of Furniture, Etc.**

The immense stock of well selected furniture, carpets, curtains, oil cloths, linoleum, crockery, glassware, lamps, etc., of the Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Furniture Co., limited, will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash. Call early and secure bargains.

**WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT**



**DOCTOR SWEANY,**
**SPECIALIST,**

Formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., who for a number of years has had permanent offices at Seattle, Wash. 713 Front St. (Union Block), where the sick and afflicted can receive treatment in the future as they have in the past from the ablest and most successful specialist of the age.

**YOUNG MEN** If you are troubled with exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, aversion to society, stupidity, despondency, loss of energy, ambition and self-confidence, which deprive you of your manhood and absolutely unfit you for study, business or marriage, you should take treatment from this noted specialist before it is too late.

**MIDDLE AGED AND OLD MEN**—There are thousands of you troubled with weak, aching backs and kidneys, frequent painful urination and sediment in the urine, and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause. The most obstinate cases of this character treated with unfailing success. Delay is dangerous.

**PRIVATE** Diseases—Inflammations, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

**CATARRH**—Which poisons the breath, stomach and lungs, and paves the way for Consumption. Throat, Liver, Heart, Kidney, Bladder and all constitutional and internal troubles; also Rupture, Piles, Fistula treated far in advance of any institution in this country.

**BLOOD AND SKIN** Diseases, Sores, Spots, Pimples, Scrofula, Syphilitic Taint, Eczema, Tetter, Eczema and Blood Poison, primary or secondary thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthful state.

**LADIES**—If you are suffering from persistent Headaches, Painful Menstruation, Intolerable Itching, or any of the distressing ailments peculiar to your sex, you should consult Dr. Sweany without delay. He cures when others fail.

**WRITE** Your troubles if living away from the city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence. Strictly confidential. Medicine sent secure from observation. Book entitled "GUIDE TO HEALTH" sent free to those describing their troubles. Address

**LEVERETT SWEANY, M. D.**
(Union Block)
713 Front St., Seattle, Wash.

**PENNYROYAL WAFERS.**

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses producing the healthy and natural discharge. No ailment of pain or approach. Now used by over 10,000 ladies. Once used will use again. Invigorates those organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed in stamps. $1.00 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

**HOTEL TO LEASE.**

The well known Four-Mile House, on the Craigflower Road, near Victoria, will be let furnished or unfurnished. For particulars apply by letter or personally to the QUAMICHAN HOTEL, Duncan's.
May20-2w

**Have You**
Tried the Beer at the
**PALACE SALOON**
THE BEST IN THE TOWN.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held on the second Wednesday in June next, for a transfer to John Berryman of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Prince of Wales Saloon, situate on the South-west corner of Government and Cormorant streets in the city of Victoria.

Dated the 4th day of May, 1895.
m11-m. CORA E. TUGWELL.

### Notice of Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that Ewen Morrison, of corner of Catherine and Frederick streets in the City of Victoria, B.C., Lumber Manufacturer, has by deed dated the 8th day of May, 1895, assigned all his real and personal estate liable to seizure and sale under execution, unto Lewis Young, of corner of Bridge and John streets in the said city of Victoria, Clerk, for the purpose of paying and satisfying rateably or proportionately, and without preference or priority, all the creditors their just debts. The said deed was executed by the said Ewen Morrison and by the said Lewis Young on the 8th day of May, 1895.

All creditors of the said Ewen Morrison are required to send full particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the said Lewis Young on or before the 15th day of June, 1895, after which date the said Lewis Young will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Ewen Morrison among the creditors of whose claims he shall then have received notice.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., 8th May, 1895.
F. B. GREGORY,
Solicitor for the Trustee.

A meeting of the creditors of the said Ewen Morrison will be held at the office of F. B. Gregory, Solicitor, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B.C., on Thursday, the 16th May, 1895, at 2:30 p.m. o'clock.

LEWIS YOUNG,
m8-1m Trustee.

### NOTICE

In the matter of the estate and effects of Arthur Thomas Bloor, deceased, Intestate.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Henry Pering Pellew Crease, a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, did on the 4th day of April, 1895, grant letters of administration of the estate and effects of the above named Arthur Thomas Bloor, deceased, to Sampson Bloor, of the City of Victoria.

All persons indebted to or having claims against this estate, are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness and send particulars of their claims to the said Sampson Bloor.

Dated 1st day of May, 1895.
WILLIAM DUCK,
Solicitor for the Administrator.
May 1-1m.

### NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their next sitting for a license to sell beer, porter and wines with meals, at the premises known as the "Louisville Restaurant," on the East side of Government street, Victoria, and number 93.

May 1.—30t. FRANK BERTICH.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of my interest in the license now held by A. J. and A. Bechtel, to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the California Hotel, Johnson street, to A. Bechtel.

A. J. BECHTEL.
Victoria, B.C., May 10, 1895. m10-30

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the Palace Saloon, 56 Yates street, to Heinrich Siebenbaum.

Victoria, B. C., May 10, 1895.
m10-30t H. BORTHWICK.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer of the license held by me to sell wines, spirits, beer or other fermented or intoxicating liquors, at the Teutonia Saloon, Government street, to Annie Baumgart, of the city of Victoria.

H. SIEBENBAUM,
Victoria, May 10, 1895.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail, at the Western Hotel, corner of Store and Discovery streets, to James S. Rollins.

GEORGE WALKER.
Victoria, B.C., May 10th, 1895.

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, at its next sitting, for a transfer of the license for the premises known as the Bee-Hive Saloon, situate at the corner of Fort and Broad Streets, Victoria, from George Irving to John Cook, from John Cook to Fell and Company, Limited Liability, and from Fell and Company, Limited Liability, to William Croft.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1895.
GEORGE IRVING.
JOHN COOK.
FELL & CO., LTD. LB.
WILLIAM CROFT.

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for the transfer of the license now held by me, to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the White Horse Hotel, corner of Fort and Douglas streets, to Patrick Cameron.

JAMES S. ROLLIN.
Victoria, May 10th, 1895. 1m

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Thomas Atkins and Joseph Atkins, of Colwood, B. C., lime manufacturers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of May, 1895.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., May 27th, 1895.
JOSEPH ATKINS.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

**Royal Baking Powder**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

### THE CUE.

CARVER BEATS BOSWORTH.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 31.—Dr. Carver defeated Howard Bosworth by a score of 94 to 84 in yesterday's match.

### BASEBALL.

SOME GOOD GAMES.

The Amities have already on their cards a number of games to play during the present season. A week from to-morrow they play against the Nanaimo team, and matches have also been arranged with Portland, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and Port Townsend. The Portlands play in Seattle July 4th, and will probably come here for Saturday, the 6th. At a meeting of the club held last evening a number of new members were elected.

### CANOEING.

POSTPONED RACES.

The canoe sailing races, which were postponed last Saturday on account of the lack of wind, will be sailed to-morrow afternoon. The first race will start from the club house at 3 o'clock.

### LACROSSE.

JAMES BAY JUNIORS.

Mr. Harry Dallas Helmcken, Q.C., M.P.P., has consented to be honorary president of the James Bay Junior lacrosse club, and Dr. J. S. Helmcken, president. There will be a meeting of the club this evening at 8 at the Celedonia grounds, when it is hoped that every member who has the interest of the club at heart will be present, and those who are desirous of joining can add their names to the list. The prospects of the club are excellent, and with Harry Morton as field captain and popular Bob Foster as coach there is every likelihood of these prospects becoming realities.

TRIANGLE CLUB MEETING.

A meeting of the Triangle lacrosse club is called for this evening at 8 o'clock in the Y.M.C.A. parlor. The purpose of the meeting is to have a general expression of feeling from the players to find out whether or not the club shall be continued and the schedule carried out. Up to the present there has been a lack of interest taken in senior lacrosse by a number of the old players and others who heretofore have always been promoters of the game. At to-night's meeting it will be finally settled whether Victoria is to have any senior lacrosse this season, and consequently it is necessary that all those interested in the game should attend.

### CHESS.

For the international match this evening the correct list of Victoria players is as follows:

Board No. 1.—T. Piper, C. Schwengers, B. Schwengers and Dr. Hands.

Board No. 2.—J. R. Hunnex, P. Schwengers, Mr. Gonasson and B. Williams.

### THE TURF.

THE OAKS.

Epsom Downs, May 31.—Sir Jas. Miller's bay filly La Sagesse won the Oaks, which was run here to-day.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

At the Canteen grounds yesterday the navy cricket team beat Mr. Cecil Ward's team by 167 to 100.

## NANAIMO NEWS.

Mass Meeting of Miners Will Take Place in July.

Nanaimo, May 31.—A sailor belonging to the ship Cyrus Wakefield was severely injured about the head by a lot of coal falling from the shutes and striking him on the head. The injured man was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were attended to.

The mass meeting of miners cannot take place before the first of July, as the present agreement with the company does not expire until that date.

The arrival of the Two Brothers at Departure Bay will be the first vessel to load coal for the past eight days.

The farmers are wondering whether this section of the island is to be favored with any summer or not. The weather is very cold and wet and in consequence everything is backward.

## WHY A CHANGE?

Postoffice Clerks Do Not Get Their Full Wages for May.

When the postoffice clerks and carriers called for their cheques to-day they found that the provisional allowance of $10, which they have been receiving regularly since the trouble of last fall, was not forthcoming. The explanation as usual was that the money had not been voted but would be during the present session. If this is the case the men will have to wait for their money until the supplementary estimates are passed, which may be any time during the next two months. The men and the public were, however, given to understand that the money was voted last session.

—Don't be fooled with imitations of Adams' Tutti Frutti. See that Tutti Frutti is on each five cent package.

## IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES

Destructive Hurricane Sweeps the Nova Scotian Coast—Ship Equator Ashore.

Newfoundland Has Succeeded in Floating a Loan £550,000 in England.

Smith's Falls, May 31.—Rev. Dr. J. Armstrong has been elected president and Rev. F. G. Lott secretary of the Montreal Methodist conference.

Toronto, Ont., May 31.—The governor-general yesterday laid the corner stone of the new Foresters' Temple. The ceremony was impressive and there was a large attendance.

Montreal, May 31.—The London correspondent of the Star cables the following: The final contract was signed to-day at Montreal between Hanson Bros., of Montreal, in conjunction with Messrs. Coates, Son & Co., of London, on one part, and of the Newfoundland government on the other part, for a four per cent. loan of £550,000 to be issued forthwith. Messrs. Coates sent the cablegram to Hanson Bros. this morning to finally sign the contract.

Halifax, May 31.—Reports continue to arrive of the fatalities caused by the squall which swept over Nova Scotia on the Queen's birthday. Wm. Heighton was fishing lobsters off Cape John and a sudden squall threw him out of his boat. He was a half mile from shore. When the tide receded his body was found in two feet of water.

The ship Equator, of Chester, England, is ashore near Yarmouth. She struck on a reef at Petite river during a dense fog. The crew was landed safely. Equator is a total wreck.

The British three-masted schooner Frances, Capt. O'Neill, from New York, May 22, reports that she was in collision with the schooner James W. Bigelow on Long Island Sound. The Frances lost her jibboom and had her cut-water injured. Damage to the Bigelow is unknown.

Quebec, May 31.—Jos. Gange and John Earle, of Fraserville, are charged with attempting to murder another man named Oscar St. Piers.

At Chateau Richter a farmer named Oliver Poulin was drowned while crossing the river between that parish and the island of Orleans in a small boat.

Winnipeg, May 31.—Dispatches from Dakota state that many wheat and flax fields are ruined by the wind, rain and hail.

## IN CHANCERY.

An Immense Sum in the Custody of British Courts.

The funds in court in 1894 amounted to the huge total of £64,075,187 4s. 1d.; but the proportion of the sum in want of owners is not stated. It is interesting to note that during the preceding year payments were made to successful claimants and others amounting to £16,324,152, 3s. There is also a large sum in court under the heading "Foreign Currencies," made up of rupees, crowns, dollars, florins, francs, guilders, lire, and marks. Reference should also be made to a long list of boxes and other miscellaneous effects remaining in the custody of the Bank of England, on behalf of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

An official list of the titles of Chancery causes undealt with for fifteen years or upward is published triennially; but, as the names of the testators or persons entitled to the funds are in the majority of case not stated, the information is of little value to the general public. To give an instance: In 1823 Nathaniel Briggs, one of the next of kin of Thomas Storke, who died in 1760, was advertised for by order of the Court of Chancery. The fund was not claimed; but in the latest list of dormant funds we find the title of the Chancery fund given thus: "Pomeroy vs. Brewer." No mention is made that the next of kin of Thomas Storke are wanted.

An idea of the large number of similar cases may be gained from the fact that the list of unclaimed funds fills 187 pages. This list is only an index to the titles of accounts, and is not in any sense either a register of next of kin wanted or of lapsed legacies, intestates' estates, unclaimed dividends, prize money, etc.—Chambers' Journal.

### American News.

Chicago, May 31.—Mrs. J. Hackett Townsend, better known as Mabel Benson Bellew, actress and authoress, last night slashed her throat with a razor and will probably die.

New York, May 31.—The Cornell University boat crew, which will compete in the Henley regatta in July, sailed for England Wednesday on board the American line steamer Paris.

New York, May 31.—The wife of Paul de Grim, the artist, committed suicide at her home yesterday by shooting herself in the head.

Viroqua, Wis., May 31.—A monument was dedicated yesterday to the memory of the late Jeremiah Rusk, President Harrison's secretary of agriculture.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

### Brief Locals.

—The Mexican Attila Tipica Band is advertised to appear at Oak Bay to-morrow afternoon.

—H. Stevens, of Haywards, Cal., is stopping at the Oriental. Mr. Stevens was for many years a resident of Victoria and is busy renewing old acquaintances.

—I. Lipsett, of San Jose, Cal., yesterday sold the property on Yates street upon which is situated the store occupied by S. L. Kelly & Co. to George Byrnes of this city. The figure is said to be in the neighborhood of $5000. There is a one-story wooden building upon the property.

—W. J. Pendray is to erect a handsome residence on his property on Belleville street. The building which at present occupies the site will be torn down. The work will be under the supervision of Architect A. C. Ewart, and the contract for plumbing has been awarded to J. H. Warner & Co.

—Several of the old men at the Old Men's Home have been having a hilarious time during the past 24 hours. One of them was gloriously drunk yesterday afternoon and the spree was continued this morning. As one alderman put it, "the opposition are celebrating the dismissal of the caretaker and the resignation of the chairman of the committee." It is supposed that liquor was smuggled into the home by some outsider. It has been suspected for some time that one of the men has been regularly supplied.

—The sealing schooner Shelby will be given a chance to prove her innocence in the admiralty court. The customs say that she will be prosecuted, but they know nothing further. Collector of Customs Milne is authority for this statement. The Hon. C. E. Pooley will prosecute for the Dominion government. That gentleman was asked when the action would come up. He replied that all depended on the defence. To the query when the writ would be issued the answer was given as soon as he could.

—Food, when it sours on the stomach, becomes innutritive and unwholesome. It poisons the blood, and both mind and body suffer in consequence. What is needed to restore perfect digestion is a dose or two of Ayer's Pills. They never fail to relieve.

### PERSONAL.

John Hendry, of Vancouver, is in the city.

J. H. Falconer returned from the Sound last evening.

Luke Pither, of Pither & Leiser, returned last evening from the Sound.

H Dallas Helmcken, Q. C., M.P.P., is confined to the house with a cold.

Leo S. Schwabacher and Miss Schwabacher, of Seattle, are at the Driard.

Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Hall returned last evening from a visit to the Eastern States.

Doctors John A. and George H. Duncan yesterday moved into their new offices at 79 Fort street.

J. S. Proctor, a lumberman, of St. Paul, returned this morning from a visit to the Chemainus mills.

C. A. Holland, of the B. C. Land and Investment Company, is back from a trip through the interior.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**
Awarded Gold Medal at World's Fair, San Francisco.

—All kinds of cutlery at Fox's.

### DIED.

THOMAS.—In this city, Henry Thomas, of Camborne, Cornwall, England.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 from the family residence, 107 Flagstaff street. Friends are invited to attend.

Are you tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. May Johnson.

**Ayer's Pills**

"I have taken Ayer's Pills for many years, and always derived the best results from their use.

**For Stomach and Liver**

troubles, and for the cure of headache caused by these derangements, Ayer's Pills cannot be equaled. They are easy to take, and

**Are the Best**

all-round family medicine I have ever known."—Mrs. MAY JOHNSON, 369 Rider Ave., New York City.

**AYER'S PILLS**

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

*Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the blood.*

**The 'Frisco Murders.**

GREATEST SENSATION OF COAST LIFE IS NOTHING TO

**Victoria's Sensation,**

which is a genuine Clearance Sale of Gents' Furnishings, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, etc., Low going on at the People's Clothing Store, corner of Store and Johnson Streets. Our prices have always been marked as low as possible, consistent with good value. Off these prices we now make a cut of one-third as we are retiring from business to avoid the Sheriff.

J. LUKOV.

**NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD.**

81 YATES STREET VICTORIA.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**BUILDERS' HARDWARE.**

Call and see us before buying elsewhere. OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

### PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Letta Davis, P Letta, M Putman, H S Higgins, L S Schwabecker, Miss Schwabecker, A W. Henry, A Jones, Jas Falconer, C W Taylor, T Constins and wife.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Rev J P Wright, Mrs. Shaw, J H Wright, F H Whyte, H Shaw, Dr. Ernest Hall and wife, J Greer, G Ross, A Dubois, E Ross, J McNeil, A Pittendry, J Heelner, H B Hamilton, Hazel Ross, H Doyle, Jas A Hughes, J Prentice, H J Brady, P Wollaston, C A Holland, D T Lees, Mrs Horne, W Carter, Mrs Carter, D Nixon, Mrs March, Pither, F Landsberg, Rev D D Brooks.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—V W Mitchell, R W Grover, Mrs Grover, J Hendry, A D Frazier, U G Crocker, A H Olson, W Duncan, J A Ritchie.

### CONSIGNEES.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—Fell & Co, W T Somers, T H Tye & Co, Hall & Co, McLennan & McF, Vict Elec Ry & Ltg Co, H Young & Co, S Leiser & Co, Sisters of Mercy, Thos Roarks, T J Jones, Youdell & Sinclair, T B & Co, A W B, G R Jackson, R P R & Co.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Shallcross & M, Naval storekeeper, Wood & Orr, A & W Wilson, E G Prior, R A Brown, B C Cattle Co, C Christodol, E Wall & Co, P R Stewart, G Vienna, J Thompson, J Tollick, Ames Holden Co, R H Jamieson, Wm Daykin, W Lough, Dom Rap Co.

AUCTION SALES.

**S. DUCK & CO.**

WILL SELL BY

**PUBLIC AUCTION**

On account of whom it may concern, on the premises

**Cor. Cedar Hill and Mount Tolmie Roads,**

—ON—

**SATURDAY, JUNE 1st,**

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon:

1 ROAN MARE.
1 DEMOCRAT WAGON.
1 TWO-WHEELED CART.
1 BUGGY.
And a quantity of Chickens.

Also at same time: Horse, Light Democrat Wagon, Milk Cart, Light Cart, Buggy, Etc., Etc.

S. DUCK & CO.,
Auctioneers, 58 Broad Street.

**Music**

Re-written, Transposed, Arranged and Composed for the Voice, Piano, any instrument or combination of instruments.

JNO. M. FINN,
27 Blanchard St., Victoria.

**If You Play Tennis**

We can supply you with Racquets, Balls and Nets of the best makes. RACQUETS RE-STRUNG.

**Bicycles**

A PAIR OF ACES.....
THEY CANNOT BE BEATEN.....

THE COLUMBIA AND STEARNS
THE CRESCENT AND WINDSOR

Are the BEST VALUE for the money that can be got.

**M. W. WAITT & CO.,**
61 Government Street

**Pick-Nics**

Are the order of the day, and

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